THE

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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LATEST MAIL DATES.

England	Feb. 23	Hankow	Apl. 13
San Francisco	„ 29	Yokohama	„ 6
Hongkong	Apl. 11	Nagasaki	„ 12
Tientsin	„ 15	Foochow	„ 15

Latest Mail dates in England, from China,

Hongkong	Jan. 11	Received via Brindisi
Shanghai	„ 4	Feb. 19.

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The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APR. 20, 1872.

FOR nearly two years, now, edicts have appeared from time to time in the Peking Gazette, regarding the Emperor's marriage. Especially from the province of Chekeang, silks and satins, crapes and velvets, fine cotton cloth and pongees have gone up in indefinite quantities. At the end of 1870 the officer in charge of the robe department at Hangchow reported that he had sent 3,350 pieces of silk goods, 400 catties of silk thread and embroidered velvet, and 1,800 pieces of fine cotton cloth, during the previous year; but the Governor of Chekeang complained, six months later, of the enormous demands still pending. Not to count what had been already forwarded, there were two indents for 48,000 pieces of brocaded silk, which would alone cost Tls. 241,000, for use on the occasion of the marriage, besides 2,000 silk articles of attire and 200 pieces of plain green silk, which would cost Tls. 16,700, for the household and guard of the Empress elect. Further, 8,000 silk dresses and 800 pieces of plain green silk were demanded for the reserve wardrobe of the Imperial body-guard, and 5,000 silk dresses and 500 pieces of plain green silk for the Imperial chair-bearers and escort. Altogether the levy on the provincial chest for this wedding business was some Taels 450,000, and the Governor despaired of finding the money. Imperial marriages do not occur every year, and we can imagine the Court employés would avail to the utmost, of the golden opportunity afforded them. 8,000 silk dresses for the reserve wardrobe of the Emperor's body-guard! 800 shoes of sycee, more likely, into the pockets of the Emperor's household. And a province hardly recovering from the devastation wrought by the Taepings, thrown heavily into debt to meet the demand.

However, by one means or other, the necessary supplies seem to have been obtained, or the rapacity of the household officials to have been satisfied; for, in October next, the Imperial marriage is really to take place. Among our translations of Peking Gazettes, will be found three edicts by the Empress Dowager, naming the ladies on whom their choice has fallen, and from their several fathers returning thanks for the honor done them. The father of the Empress elect is an officer in the Hanlin College named Chung-chi, son of a General Saishangah, but distinguished himself only for literary talent; her mother is daughter of the Prince Cheng, who was ordered to commit suicide in 1861, after the coup d'etat that landed Prince Kung in power. One of the three other ladies who are selected for the Imperial harem is a daughter of the same General Saishangah, and aunt therefore to the Empress-elect; the other two are selected only for their personal qualities and accomplishments, and are daughters respectively of a clerk to the Board of Punishments and of a country Prefect.

The great interest of the event lies in the disclosure it will make, of the Emperor. For it seems generally understood that his assumption of responsible power will occur immediately after his marriage. It is now nearly eleven years since his father died—on the 22nd August 1861—in the hunting palace of Jehol. Sushun, Tsaiyuen Prince of I, and Tuanhua Prince of Cheng the maternal grandfather of the present Empress elect, then constituted themselves a Council of Regency, to the exclusion of Prince Kung and the Empress Dowager. On the 26th October the young Emperor, followed by the funeral cortège of his father, commenced his Imperial progress towards Peking. Six days were allowed for the procession on the road; but in the meantime Prince Kung and the Dowager Empress had counterplotted against the self-appointed Regents, who were arrested as they approached the capital, and subsequently condemned as rebels. The Princes were allowed to commit suicide by strangulation, but Sushun was decapitated. Prince Kung and the Empress Dowager then assumed the Regency, and have since conducted State affairs in the name of the youthful Sovereign. The time has now arrived for them to surrender their trust.

Summary of News.

The s.s. *Ava* with the French mail of March 1st left Hongkong on the 13th, but has not yet arrived. She is now two days overdue. The weather is reported very thick on the coast, which may account for the detention.

The Mexican Government has abolished one-seventh export duty on dollars, and permits the free exportation of bar silver. The American Congress has refused to subsidize a fortnightly Pacific Mail Service. An English Company has been formed, with a capital of £750,000, to run steamers between China, Japan, and the Pacific ports. The American Cabinet has done

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nothing concerning Lord Granville's despatch, but awaits the proceedings, at Geneva, of 15th April. Mr. Gladstone has announced that the English counter case will be submitted to the Geneva arbitrators, accompanied by non-reserving rights. America has acquiesced in this course. A Russian Loan of 15 millions is announced.

Telegraphic communication between Shanghai and Hongkong, which had been interrupted on the 6th inst., was resumed on the 17th.

The annual meeting of Rate Payers is called for Monday the 6th May.

The U. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Tunsin* has got badly aground in the Yangtze, near the *Willamette* cut-off.

A telegram was received yesterday giving intelligence that the *Great Northern* had, on the 15th, below Ockseu, passed some floating wreck and an empty ship's boat which, from appearances, it was believed belonged to the steamer *Rona*. The *Great Northern* reported accordingly on her arrival at Hongkong, and no fuller or later tidings have yet come to hand. If the steamer has been lost there is every probability that, with the remaining boats, of which there were three, the crew secured their own safety. The *Rona* left here on the 11th for Swatow, and by advices from there to the 16th she had not arrived up to that date. The hull of the steamer was insured for, we believe, Tls. 63,000, and the freight was also covered.

In our advertising columns will be found the prospectus of the Shanghai and Hongkew Tramways Co. The object of the Company is the laying of a line of Tramway between the City East Gate and the lower limits of Hongkew. The proposed capital is Tls. 120,000, in 1,200 shares of Tls 100 each, with power to increase to Tls. 200,000.

The A. D. C. gave their fourth performance for the Season on Tuesday. The two pieces, "Woodcock's Little Game" and "Grimshaw, Bagshaw and Bradshaw," were lively and well-sustained, the leading characters being admirably taken. The house was crowded.

We print, elsewhere, an amended scheme for furnishing Shanghai with a Theatre to replace the old Lyceum. The estimated cost is Tls. 21,250, to be provided by debentures of Tls. 25 each for Tls. 18,000, and assistance from the Recreation Fund. The scheme seems feasible and the capital very moderate; and as the Insurance Offices promise to take the risk, debenture-holders would, pending the drawing of their scrip, be safe to get their capital back in case of such a catastrophe as befell the old building.

The Spring Rifle Meeting of the S. V. C. has passed off very successfully. The Meeting began on Friday, when two prizes were decided; but the thunderstorms prevented its continuance on Saturday. On Monday the two remaining events were disposed of. The shooting shows an improvement on former Meetings; the number of entries stands about the same. Details of the Meeting, with the scores, will be found on another page.

The Asiatic Society met on Wednesday evening, when a paper by Mr. Watters, on the "Life and Works of Han-yu or Han Wen-kung" was read by the President, C. W. Goodwin, Esq. Messrs. T. Fergusson, Chefoo, and J. P. Munro-Fraser were elected non-resident members of the Society, and H. Maignan and George Shearer, M. D., Kewkiang, proposed for election.

The annual general meeting of subscribers to the Library was held on Monday—Rev. C. H. Butcher in the chair. The report and accounts showed that the revenue had not met the expenditure (including London account to 31st Dec.) by Tls. 75.26, requiring the Committee to trench on the reserve fund to that amount. The number of subscribers now on the books is about 150. The report and accounts were passed; and the Rev. Mr. Butcher, Messrs. Cordier, Mullins, Kaye, McLellan and Payn appointed Committee for the year. After some conversation as to the appointment of Trustees, which appeared to be contemplated by the rules, it was resolved that the Committee should consider the rules and call a meeting to have them revised.

We last week briefly noticed the loss of the s.s. *Hailoong* off Breaker Point. We print elsewhere details of the loss. Wrecking has been attempted from the steamer in face of an armed party protecting her, and some people have been killed. The mandarins are accused of being privy to these attempts.

The Soonkiong and Shanghai Tax Office has issued a notification that the rice tax will be reduced on and after the 17th inst.

The Shanghai Hsien has issued a proclamation calling on the people to bury their dead, and not leave then exposed on the open ground as at present. Persons too poor to bear the expense of burial, can apply to the Tung-jên Charity for help. The practice of burning the dead is strongly reprobated.

As it pleases us, in Shanghai, to hear gossip from the outports, it may interest our "outside" readers to know that several heavy thunderstorms passed over Shanghai on Saturday. The first, which occurred between nine and ten, passed directly over the Settlement. The lightning struck the tower of the Union Chapel in Shantung road, but fortunately did no damage beyond breaking open a venetian shutter and scattering some plaster. It seems to have run down the water pipe to a point where this comes almost into contact with a gas pipe. The latter apparently diverted it, and a little plaster was displaced in the scrimmage. The Chinese excited themselves greatly over this incident, and were divided between a belief that Joss was angry with something that went on in the building struck, and an impression that it was Trinity Church which had had a hole knocked in the roof, specially to let out the black devil who has haunted it ever since the autumn of 1870. Another flash struck a godown at the back of Messrs. Russell & Co.'s hong. One of the telegraph wires running past the Borneo Co.'s premises was broken; and one of the iron posts on the Woosung road knocked over. Among the natives it is rumoured that a Chinaman was killed near Hongkew, and various similar reports concerning foreigners have been current, but we have not been able to verify any of them. Several people testify, however, to unpleasant though momentary effects from the lightning flashes in their neighborhood.

A telegraphic message from Hongkong, via London and Russia, has been received by Mr. P. da Silva, agent for the Manila Lottery, informing him that No. 9026, sold by him for the April drawing, has taken a prize of $15,000. The ticket was sent to a subscriber in Hankow.

It appears that difficulties with natives regarding the Woosung Road are not yet at an end. Messrs. Farnham and Co. have lately been employed in laying the foundations for the bridge over the Yangtsze-poo, but were on Sunday interrupted in their operations by the villagers, who had some grievance concerning the taking up of their land. On Monday a couple of policeman were sent down to protect the workmen and materials, but affairs wearing a very quiet aspect, one of these left in the forenoon. With a view to explain the intentions of foreigners and remove any misapprehension from the minds of the country people, the Mixed Court Magistrate, Mr. Coryell, Mr. Blethen and Mr. Haas proceeded to the spot about two o'clock, and assured the objectors that as the land required was taken, all claims for compensation would be satisfied, in accordance with the arrangements made by the Taotai. One poor woman, who is declared by some of the people in custody to be crazy, was particularly excited, and threatened the magistrate with a wood-chopper. Having done all they could to sooth the popular feeling, the magistrate and those with him returned to Shanghai, under the impression that the villagers were satisfied; but no sooner had they left than the interference was resumed, and dirt was flung at the policeman, the excitable lady taking an active share in the attack. The policeman remonstrated in vain, and as this woman became more troublesome he endeavoured to restrain her. The villagers however flung stones and struck him with bamboos, and after a short struggle, in which he had to use his baton to defend himself, he beat a retreat to Farnham and Co.'s premises, refraining from using the revolver and sword with which he was furnished. Information having been sent to the Station, five armed policeman were sent down by steam launch. But the villagers only waited till the boat came in sight, and then made their escape further inland or concealed themselves in the neighbourhood. After the single policeman had left, the timber for the bridge was looted and carried off, but the police party found most of it secreted in one of the houses, about 300 yards from the creek. Search was also made for the ringleaders in the disturbance, and about eight people were captured, including both male and female rioters. Several of these were brought up at the Mixed Court on Wednesday; and, after a preliminary investigation, the more guilty in the affair were sent into the city.

A Ningpo correspondent writes:—The Teetai (Provincial General) is down here from Hangchow, and is going to hold

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a review shortly. He went over to Pootoo last week, in the (late) *Island Queen*, now a Chinese gunboat. Ningpo was on Saturday visited by a heavy thunderstorm, and some people declare there was a coating of sulphur on the water-tanks next morning! but the general impression is that the yellow appearance was caused by the flour of the Ché-yü or cabbage oil plant, a quantity of which was blown about by the strong wind. A thief was caught by the passengers, during the last trip of the *Chusan*, stealing their clothes; and has been appropriately sentenced by Col. Cooke, as Police Magistrate, to 150 blows and two months imprisonment on half rations. The trial didn't take long. The things he had collected and made into bundles, were evidence enough against him. It seems that cases of this kind are not infrequent. A professional thief tries his luck occasionally on a steamer trip.

The HANKOW Races, which had been fixed for Monday and Tuesday last, had to be postponed on account of the wet weather. There is a rumour of Rinderpest having appeared here also. The market for Shirtings in Shanghai having shown some uncertainty, native buyers here have been operating cautiously, and chiefly in inferior makes, rates for which have declined. For cotton goods generally, however, there has been a continued demand. Woollens remain quiet.

It is said that Li Hung-chang will leave Paoting on the 11th instant, for TIENTSIN. The Customs here are claiming duties on duty free imports, such as French wines; indeed their proceedings altogether are not satisfactory. The Customs Taoutai of course is the actor in the measures, and the Commissioner of Customs has to obey his orders. Till to-day, the weather has been chilly and disagreeable; we shall all heartily rejoice on the appearance of warm weather. Training is going on for the spring races, and I hear a course has been found outside the ramparts, down the river banks.

The NEWCHWANG Light-vessel arrived in safety at her station on the 15th of March, and was made fast to her old moorings. The light was exhibited on the 21st March, as notified in Notice to Mariners No. 7.

In our abstract of PEKING *Gazettes*, given elsewhere, will be found a full translation of the Empresses' edicts regarding the approaching marriage. They add little, however, to the information given in our correspondent's letter published on 21st March. We hear that Prince Kung has officially intimated to the Foreign Ministers, that Ho-ching, now acting Governor General of the Two Kiang, has also been appointed acting Minister Superintendent of Trade for the Southern Ports. The *Gazettes* of the 7th and 18th March disclose a very pretty bit of blundering, or squeezing, near Jehol. So far as we can make out the case, certain waste lands in the outskirts of the Imperial hunting ground were given to the Bannermen for cultivation, on the understanding that they should eventually revert to the Crown. The time for that reversion seems to have arrived, and officials to have been sent down to reclaim them and to allot other waste land. The old tenants very naturally objected to be turned out; and the official of course took the opportunity to squeeze, besides using injudicious violence. Altogether a small insurrection seems to have been excited.

The *Peking Gazette* of the 17th March contains a memorial from the viceroy of SZECHUEN reporting the existence of great distress in that province. Last year seems to have been a disastrous one in many parts of China. Chihli, Szechuen and Kwantung all suffered from excessive rain and consequent floods. In the present case, an appropriation of Tls. 200,000 is ordered, and the neighboring provinces are to be called on to send rice into Szechuen.

A meeting of Landrenters was held at NAGASAKI, the 30th ult., when, in consequence of the refusal of the Consular Body to call a general meeting of Land-renters earlier than July, a resolution was passed expressing regret that the Consuls should have misundertood the object of the meeting at which the request was framed, and expressing an opinion that the legal collection of the land taxes necessitates an annual reference to the Land Renters. The str. *Thabor* has arrived with a quantity of *materiel* for the completion of the Telegraph between Nagasaki and Yedo. The native guardhouses in the Settlement have been closed, and a system of police takes their place. The *Express* hears by private letter that the Portuguese community at Shanghai intend starting a newspaper in their own language, to be called *O Mensageiro*.

A fire broke out in the native town of OSAKA on the 25th ulto., and occasioned much damage. We mentioned last week that the intended rate of charges to foreigners for hotel accommodation at Kioto was too high. It is said that these are to be reduced. Accommodation will be available for 100.

The HIOGO Races are fixed for the 25th, 26th and 27th instant. An Athletic Sports Meeting is also to come off during the month. H. M. Vice-Consul Mr. Enslie has been appointed acting Consul at Neegata. General Frank has been replaced, as U. S. Consul, by Dr. Harris.

The annual meeting of the YOKOHAMA Hospital, supported by the community, has taken place. Dissatisfaction has arisen at the manner in which it has been conducted. The meeting has been adjourned for a week in order to enquire into the accounts. Both the P. & O. Co. and the P. M. S. S. Co. have promised to convey passengers to Kobe, during the Exhibition at Kioto, at half fares. General Williams, who recently arrived from America to be employed by the Japanese Government, has returned to that country, with a view of raising a loan. The Consular Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Bailey, has left this en route to England by the *Nourmahal*. Mr. Syle is shortly expected, to replace him *pro tem*. The *Mail* announces the arrival of M. Von Brandt as Minister for Germany. The Marines held some athletic sports in Yokohama on the 27th and 28th ulto. A successful show of animals, birds &c., has been held in the Bluff Gardens.

A JAPAN correspondent writes:—"Sad news reaches us about the seaport town of Hamada. It appears that the place was first shaken down by an earthquake and then burned by the fires on which the ruins fell. 500 people are said to have been killed. The news comes to me from a foreign gentleman living at Iwakuni."

We hear that news was received in FOOCHOW on the 30th March, of a vessel being wrecked fifteen miles south of Tamsui. H. M. S. *Avon* left at daylight next morning for the place indicated; but she had not returned when our correspondent wrote.

The *China Mail* says the Customs' authorities in CANTON appear to be making strenuous efforts to check smuggling. Not only is the river from the Bogue to the City patrolled by guard boats, but steam-launches and small steamers lurk and cruise in unsuspected creeks, and render smuggling somewhat risky and unprofitable. Two junks with good cargoes have been captured, we understand, during the past ten days. What with the blockade of this harbour and the seizure of junks outside, Hongkong trade is fairly strangled.

A Court of Enquiry has been held at HONGKONG into the loss of the barque *Doon*, on Bombay Shoal. The loss of the ship was attributed to an unexpected current. Both master and mate were reprehended for keeping a careless and irregular log. A farewell dinner was given to Governor de Souza, at Macao, on the 8th. Mr. F. W. Mitchell has been appointed acting Police Magistrate, in the stead of Mr. Russell, who goes home on leave. A farewell dinner given by the Civil Servants and others to Sir Richard Graves Macdonnell came off on the 9th inst., but as no invitations were sent to the press, the proceedings are unreported. A deputation from the Chinese community waited on H. E. on the 10th, and presented him with farewell addresses, a silver cup, and an album containing photographs done by Chinese. H. E. Vice-Admiral Sergio de Souza, ex-Governor of Macao, arrived in Hongkong on the 10th, *en route* for Portugal. A correspondent writes "The weather is nearly as cold as it was in Shanghai when we left, and is raw and disagreeable. Judged impartially, I do think this place is inferior to Shanghai, though Hongkong men of course will not admit the fact. Merchants, however, speak hopefully of the commercial future. The harbour is full of shipping, and contrasts in that respect remarkably with Shanghai. The *Ajax* is fuller of passengers than the mail steamer, and as these anticipated precisely the reverse, they are growling horribly."

The *Advertiser* learns from MACAO that the arrivals of coolies from the interior and from the West Coast have been fair during the fortnight. The French barque *Antares*, with 260 emigrants, had sailed for Callao, and the Spanish barques *Roza del Turia*, with 390, and *Maria*, with 410 coolies, left for Havana the other day. The French barque *Jacques Seurin* is loading for Havana and the Peruvian ship *Camilo Cavour* for Callao. Freights, £14 per head landed alive, and not blind.

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Editorial Selections.

ARSENALS.

Arsenals are getting to be expensive experiments on the part of the Chinese Government. Six hundred thousand taels per annum for the Arsenal at Foochow; five hundred thousand for that at Shanghai, and proportionally large sums for those at Tientsin and Nanking, are somewhat formidable items of expenditure. To meet these demands, the Imperial Maritime Customs and the Li-kim taxes have been well drained for the last four or five years. Every year finds these establishments enlarging their dimensions. The number of foreign emyloyés is continually being increased. Consignments of machinery and material purchased from foreign countries are arriving almost daily. Gunboats have been hurriedly designed, put together and launched. Frigates of nearly three thousand tons are being built as fast as the shipwrights working extra hours can build them. Cannon of all sorts and sizes, together with shot and shell innumerable have been cast. Rifles of the newest descriptions have been made in considerable numbers. There will soon be machinery at work making armour plate for iron-clads, and other machinery manufacturing gunpowder and preparing rifle cartridges at the rate of so many hundred thousand per week. We might go on noticing in detail what is being done in the various military and naval departments of these establishments; but we pause to enquire what is the meaning of all these apparently formidable warlike preparations? Such quantities of arms and ammunition cannot certainly be required to suppress the smouldering embers of rebellion that still exist in some part of the empire. There can hardly be any pirates infesting the coast, who are sufficiently powerful to require large frigates heavily armed with Krupp's guns to exterminate them, or force them to seek a more honest means of livelihood. Neither is China likely to be oppressed by any foreign power to such an extent as to require the display of a squadron of iron-clads in her self-defence.

For our own part, we have lately come to believe that there is really not much political meaning in these extensive preparations. That the Government of China should all at once awake from the mental slumber of centuries, and with a definite end in view adopt of its own accord so much that is foreign, seems to be out of keeping with her long maintained character of exclusiveness. When the pressure of the Taiping rebellion and the Nienfei outrages rendered necessary a constant supply of materials of war of foreign manufacture, the establishment of an Arsenal at Shanghai was to a great extent a matter of necessity for the time being. Of course funds were then easily forthcoming for such a purpose. But when this channel for spending public money was once opened, it is not to be wondered at that certain classes of officials found it to their interest to keep it open. Year after year, it has therefore been widened and deepened to the utmost extent possible. New Arsenals have sprung up at different places as by magic. New wants have continually been found requiring large outlays; and in these Arsenals there seems to be no public system of accounts. Hence the Chinese mandarins in charge of them have things pretty much their own way. The more money they can spend, the better chance for them to enrich themselves; and this we believe to be the secret which accounts in a great measure for the rapid extension of Arsenals. The highest officials in the empire do not understand foreign matters sufficiently, to be able to keep any satisfactory check upon the expenditure. Few of the leading mandarins are believed to countenance these establishments at all, and these are supposed to do so rather from ambitious motives. In fact, Chinese Arsenals partake more of a private than a public nature.

From this point of view, it is not difficult to see that these Arsenals are not likely to become universally popular throughout the empire. The idea has already suggested itself to some members of the Government, that arms and ships, when wanted for use, could be purchased from foreign countries at far less prices than it costs to make them in China; and further, that the quality of these things, when made in China, is inferior to that of foreign manufacture. The idea of employing foreigners to make these things in China, that the natives might learn how to produce them themselves, is now seen by many to be a mistake. A memorial has already been sent to the Emperor, denouncing the Arsenals as extravagant and useless. The Emperor has asked advice of the chief officials of the empire, as to what ought to be done with them. It now remains to be seen whether these establishments will be abolished entirely, or merely reduced in dimensions and expenditure. This is a question which may require several months to decide. In the meantime, they have undoubtedly done much to enlarge the minds of those Chinese who have been brought into contact with them. Hundreds of natives have learnt the practical part of different branches of foreign engineering. Visitors from all parts of the empire come to see the Arsenal, and look with interest as well as wonder at the engines and machinery, and the ease with which the most heavy and complicated work is performed with their aid. A Chinaman of fair intelligence is naturally led, by such a visit, to make enquiries as to the why and the wherefore of what he sees, and to desire a more intimate acquaintance with foreign arts and sciences.

THE SALANGORE AFFAIR.

A recent blue book gives interesting particulars of the action of H M. S. *Rinaldo* with the piratical chief at Salangore, in the Malayan Peninsula. We are now enabled to form a better judgment of the true state of affairs, and to form a better estimate of the misplaced sympathy displayed by some of the Home press. It is doubtless, in the long run, an advantage that severe measures should have to run the gauntlet of criticism. Injustice carries with it a lowering not only of our dignity but of our influence; and it therefore behoves us that every expedition should be strictly canvassed and its operations carefully weighed. It is, however, equally necessary that justice, when administered, should be sharp and decisive, that there should be a certainty that it will fall on the proper parties, and that, as far as possible, all hardships to innocent third parties should be avoided. But while such is the reasonable view to take, it unfortunately occurs that there exists at home a very large and open-mouthed party who, in a case of this sort, at once raise the presumption that the British officer is at fault, and who refuse to listen to explanation however clear and lucid. It is of little use to point out to such men that the question of their sympathy lies between the British officer or the criminal; they are too ignorant of human nature to understand that, without repressive measures, vice will in a short time become more or less rampant, in any community, and they know too little of uncivilised races, to comprehend that the power of public opinion which in more advanced communities prevents the perpetration of open crime, has, amongst those of lower culture, no representative power. It is not many years since the coasts of the East Indian islands were little better than a series of refuges of pirates. The Malay, almost amphibious as he is, naturally takes to the sea. Without the instinct of government which possesses other races, he has never been able to establish a really strong state, but has on the contrary segregated in petty states, few of which are as large as an English county. The continual disputes and petty wars which such a state of affairs naturally induces, as naturally lead to the unsettled life which conduces to piracy; and accordingly, whenever secure from the strong hand of repression, we find a continual desire to revert to natural conditions. The Isthmus of Malacca is no exception to the general rule. A district 450 miles long and some 180 miles in its greatest width, is divided into no less than nine independent states. It is rich and fertile, and possesses considerable mineral wealth in the shape of tin and gold. These, however, are of little use to a race like the Malays, who do not possess sufficient instinct of organisation to turn their opportunities to profitable account. Most of the rulers of these petty states are men of the same stamp. Government, with them, means little more than living at ease, and squeezing as much revenue as they can out of their subjects. Hence the population may be divided into two classes, the ordinary agriculturist or petty trader, and the humba Rajah, or Rajah's slaves, as the armed followers of the chiefs are called. Even such petty states as those of the Malayan peninsula are, under such a system, too limp to hold together, and some of them we find divided out into still smaller divisions. The one more immediately at issue, that of Salangore, itself about 110 miles in length and 80 miles wide, is further parcelled into some six practically independent divisions, the chiefs of which

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care little for the authority of the Sultan. A junk owned by Chinese merchants of Penang takes on board a number of passengers, and sails down the Straits; these passengers turn out to be pirates, who rise and murder the crew and take the vessel into Salangore. Hearing reports of the loss of the junk, the colonial cruiser *Pluto* searches the coast and finds the junk at anchor, with six of the pirates on board. The authorities profess to afford assistance, and the men are taken prisoners and the junk taken in tow. A large portion of the goods are found in the shops of the town, and negotiations are entered into for the delivery of these and the remainder of the pirates. The petty chiefs however, who seem to have been the main instigators of the outrage in the first instance, come on the scene and instigate an attack on the *Pluto*. The party on shore get off with difficulty, and the *Pluto* has to retire. The *Rinaldo* in a few days comes up, to try and obtain the delivery of the remainder of the pirates. While her men are on shore, they are treacherously attacked, and several wounded. Commander Robinson takes in his ship, and completely dismounts the fort on shore and burns the town—which however had been completely abandoned by its inhabitants. So prompt punishment leads to respect, and we find a few weeks after, H. M. S. *Teazer* taking up some of the colonial officials to treat with the Sultan. So far all was simple, and the Earl of Kimberley can do little more than express his approval. No unnecessary violence had been used, every means available had been adopted to settle matters without resort to violence, and the violence in the end came from the chiefs themselves. Whether what followed was so deserving of commendation may be called in question, though the error committed was one of policy rather than of violence. The colonial officers, with the commander of the *Teazer*, compel the Sultan to appoint a governor of their choice over the whole of his seaboard. The difficulty was rather in his lack of power to enforce the appointment, than in the impolicy of the choice. It may generally be laid down as an axiom, that it is not advisable for a second power to compel the appointment of an official, unless it is prepared to take steps to secure his tenure of office; and as this guarantee was wanted, the new appointment was of little use. In fact, the practical good had been accomplished when the guilty parties had received a severe lesson; and it was unbecoming our dignity to have an officer appointed, whose means of enforcing command were at best questionable. It may, and probably would, be best for all parties that Great Britain should assume the control of the province of Salangore; but, failing this determination, a half and half sort of interference cannot be very conducive to our prestige. "Thorough" is a safe motto in dealing with uncivilised races; while half measures are pretty certain to entail loss and annoyance.

HARBOUR CONSERVATION.

It has always seemed to us that too narrow a view has been taken at Peking, of the question of the maintenance and improvement of the harbours in China. Apart from the question of the misappropriation of the Tonnage dues, whose proper distribution, as arranged in the treaties, is mainly towards lighting and buoying the approaches, there lies the further and yet more important matter of the actual conservation of the ports. This is one of those matters, beyond the mere stipulations of treaties, which demand to be argued on far wider and more general grounds. As the matter stands, the argument put forward is simply this. The Chinese Government derives annually, from foreign trade at Shanghai, we will say some Taels 100,000 as tonnage dues; it has mismanaged this sum persistently for many years, but very great pressure being now applied, it is willing to open a Dr. and Cr. account with the foreign representatives, and this it considers is all that can in fairness be required of it. Now we are by no means prepared to allow that, having expended the amount raised as tonnage dues, the Government is free from all further obligation. The matter of harbour conservation is, as we take it, by no means a matter of debit and credit, nor is it a matter merely affecting foreign trade. It is pre-eminently one in which not only the foreign but the entire trade of China is interested; and as the tonnage dues form really so insignificant a portion as they do, of the revenue derived from trade, it behoves the Government that a sum bearing some proportion to that revenue should be apportioned to such purpose. Compared with the revenue of the foreign Customs alone, the Tonnage dues form a very minute portion; yet the foreign Customs revenue depends in great measure on the readiness of approach, and any cause having a tendency to interfere with the latter, must have a depreciatory effect on the former. Again, the foreign Customs revenue forms only a small portion of that accruing from the seaborne trade of China, and it cannot be denied that the latter is, if not at present directly, yet by inference in the future, almost as much interested in the latter as the former. It is not, in plain words, foreign trade which would alone suffer by the deterioration of the Woosung river. Foreign and native interests are becoming too closely allied to be discussed on separate grounds, and what bids fair to injure one, must have its equivalent effect on the other. Looking at the remote possibility of the closure of the port of Shanghai by the destruction of the means of approach, would any one have the boldness to say that foreign interests or foreign capital only would suffer? and what is true of the whole is, *pari passu*, equally true of the part. Shanghai has *de facto* become the great emporium for central and northern China, and no other spot has equal facilities for occupying this position. Capital, native as well as foreign, has been sunk in raising it to this position, which is one directly beneficial to the Chinese Government, whether we regard its dues derived from foreign or native trade. Are all these benefits to be thrown away, and the capital of its own as well as foreign subjects jeopardised, merely because the foreign tonnage dues are of limited amount? We opine that no practical man could for one moment pretend to uphold such an opinion in the face of the facts; yet it is one which seems to find favour amongst the advisers of the Chinese and external nations, in Peking. It is in fact one of those peculiar phases of the ideal, which show how peculiarly inapt centralisation is to practical results. We may adduce an instance from our own experience. How long, for instance, would the Clyde have remained undredged, had every matter of detail therewith connected to be referred to the decision of the Collector of Customs at London? Where would the Liverpool Docks have been, in a similar predicament? Experience at Home teaches us that for such purposes local bodies,—be they harbour trusts, or dock commissioners, or ballast boards,—are required, and that matters of local improvement are best carried out by those whose interests are centered on the spot. Let us imagine a nearer case, and suppose that every road requiring to be made in the Settlements had first to be referred to Peking. How many reasons for not doing a thing would be discovered, and how much practical advance would be made at the end of a quarter of a century? The very platitudes gravely put forward by the Foreign Ministers in their recent despatches are a proof, were such needed, of how little is to be expected from reference to Peking. While they are arguing on abstract questions, the Woosung bar detains steamers and our wharves are becoming unapproachable. For such purposes as harbour improvement we do not conceive that small levies on trade are objectionable, but it is above all essential that they should be faithfully devoted to the required objects. If the present rate of tonnage dues at Shanghai is inadequate to the end, let a fairer levy be decided on, but whatever rate is to be settled as an extreme limit must, for the reason above stated, be equally leviable on native craft. Above all, it must be assessed by and paid over to responsible parties, who have both the local knowledge and the local interest to see that it be properly applied. There is no insuperable difficulty in creating a body of Woosung Conservators, or a Shanghai Harbour Board; but for the success of such an organisation it is essential that it should faithfully represent local interests, and be entirely independent of official or non-official interference from Peking.

HOME LECTURES ON CHINA.

EVERY foreigner who leaves China, for a trip of long or short duration, has an opportunity when at home of doing good. He may do something towards lightening the darkness that prevails in Her Majesty's dominions about Chinese subjects. We have on more than one occasion drawn attention to the fact that efforts are wanted to place a fair clear picture of this country before the eyes of the home-keeping resident. China is not understood at home. When the Englishman presents himself newly arrived from far Cathay, he is amazed at the indistinctness of his neighbours' knowledge about the land he has left. It is almost hopeless

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to attempt to enkindle intelligent interest in China or Chinese subjects, in London or Edinburgh. This being the case, every individual who attempts to let in a little light into the dark chamber deserves the grateful thanks of China communities. The British Consul, Mr. Medhurst, shortly before he left this port, gave us an admirable lecture on the street literature of China. His long residence in the Middle Kingdom, and his intimate acquaintance with the various phases of the social life of the people, qualified him for the task he undertook; and we have a lively recollection, not only of a delightful evening, but of enhanced interest in our walks and wanderings, directly derivable from the hints furnished us by the lecturer. Having achieved a success in Shanghai which was noticed favourably by the Home Press, it was natural that Mr. Medhurst should be requested to address a London audience on the subject upon which he speaks with such distinctness and authority, and about which so little is known. We have only a short report of the substance of the lecture on "The Foreigner in Far Cathay," but we are struck by its straightforwardness and justice. Of course it is easy to say that the lecturer tells us an old story which *we* know by heart, but yet the point to be considered is, how much of this is absolutely new to an English audience? We conceive that most of Mr. Medhurst's facts were quite fresh, and as interesting as they were novel. Certainly the re-affirmation of the belief of experienced men, that the Foreign policy of our country with regard to China has been a mistaken one, cannot fail to do good. We are convinced of the truth of the statement "that the bases of the mistake consisted in placing the Chinese Government on an equality with the more civilized Western nations, and in believing that it would hold sacred promises made under the influence of a successful foreign invasion," but this remark is in such direct opposition to the majority of ministerial journals that it has all the gloss of novelty to English ears. It was well, too, for the speaker to lay stress upon the peculiar features of European life in China. A description of the Model Settlement, and of the men who have made it what it is, may seem the veriest commonplace to us, but is probably news to the average family Briton. The attempt to clear the character of the natives from the aspersions that have been freely cast on them was also timely. It has been sometimes the case that Missionaries, on artistic principles, paint the heathen nations amongst whom they labour in rather heavily charged dark tints, in order that the superiority of the more excellent faith might be conspicuous. Thus we have heard perhaps more of infanticide, opium smoking &c., than was necessary; Mr. Medhurst lifted up his voice against such superfluous exaggerations, and even ventured to say a word in defence of the cookery of the Chinese. The proposal for the introduction of a properly conducted native journal deserves special attention, and seems to a certain extent to have been anticipated by the savans in the North and their Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge.

We hope to see this lecture printed in pamphlet form, and to be able to review it at length; but we have drawn attention to the subject now, because we think that all China Hands going home should endeavour to contribute something towards the common stock of knowledge. It is true that we may have a scanty familiarity with the language of the country, and residence in a Europeanized Settlement like Shanghai is scarcely residence in China; still we gain more by a year's observation than by many years spent over books, and the freshness and vividness of impression that actual observation supplies are worth a great deal. There are countless Lecture Halls, Mechanics' Institutes and the like in England, and there is generally a committee or an energetic secretary hungering to seize amateur entertainers. It may cost a little labour to put notes together in the form of a lecture, and to overcome natural bashfulness, but we are certain that every China hand at home on leave would do well to follow the example of Mr. Medhurst, and to strive to correct erroneous impressions of the place he has come from.

WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING.

Queer Church meeting that, again, the other day—regular game of cross questions and crooked answers—one half of the people trying to get information, and the other half evading questions. Something more definite however will be stated at the Rate-payers' meeting; or, better still, the Municipal Report should explain the matter, show the accounts, and exhibit the chief items of debt—either to or by—the Seamens' Church account. The Church is a very estimable institution, and should be kept up, but it is hardly a fair charge on the Municipal revenue.

There are two or three things which foreshadow rather a lively Rate-payers' meeting, this year. These Seamen's Church accounts are one; before voting a sum to make up the deficit, people will certainly ask to have a statement of the accounts which they are going to square, and to know very fully how the debt arose. That the subscriptions were let run into arrear is one thing, and explains the blank on one side of the account; but the other side is evidently not a blank, and the items on it will practically be a history.

Then there is the Soochow Creek Bridge. There will not be much row about that, probably, because every one is unanimous in voting it an intolerable nuisance. The only question will be, how to act. Shall we raise debentures and order out another bridge; or start a free ferry as they have done at Ningpo; or run up a cheap bridge alongside, that will accommodate all the foot traffic? There has been a great deal of coquetting with the question hitherto; but people do seem to have made up their minds about it, at last. It is unfortunate to have to go against the Taotai's charter; first to ask him to grant a charter, and then to say it is illegal. But there is no doubt this is the fact. The Taotai could not grant a charter affecting roads and bridges within the Foreign Settlement, except with the assent of the Municipal Council as a party to it. As regards Foreigners, it is averred that there was an understanding that they should not pay at all, after 1869. Anyhow, why should they pay more than Chinese?

The present Taotai seems to be doing his utmost to bring to punishment the men concerned in the Kintoan Beacon affair; and deserves every credit. The last man would not have done half so well. But that idea of flogging on the mouth is barbarous, and no foreign assessor should assent to such a punishment. Just like Chinese theory—the mouth utters the lie, and the mouth must suffer, as if the mouth were a responsible organ. It would be as reasonable to take out the heart, and burn it, of a man who does a bad action. It is an offshoot of the principle of torture, and should be condemned. Only necessary to see the effect, to be convinced.

Talking of Taotais, that proclamation by the new Chinkiang Taotai is a good omen. But why had we to wait for *him* to announce officially, a concession which has been working practically for many months? All that we have heard from Foreign Ministers, as yet, has been declarations of impossibility; and even now that the impossibility is exploded, we are left without official information of the fact by our own Representatives. Chinkeang seems to be lucky in its Taotais. The present incumbent at Shanghai inaugurated the "Transit Pass Extension" there; and the new one will evidently not be outshone. Why is not a similar notification put forth at Shanghai? The principle is allowed practically, but there is nothing like having it in black and white. Still talking of Taotais, however, they are only subordinates, after all, though very powerful for good or ill; Tseng Kwo-fan is the man who had the say, on such matters, within his viceroyalty.

Plenty of amusements in prospect. Rifle Shooting only just finished, and Racket Handicap being played from day to day; another Yacht Race shortly; Races begin on the 29th; and Snipe Shooting going on generally. Everybody going to the Snowy Valley next week, as usual; and everybody else going to Kioto. Wonder whether that attempt to assassinate the Mikado implies any new irritation at the promised irruption of Foreigners into Kioto. Fancy the precautions taken, however, will suffice to check any hostile designs. Awfully interesting trip, but the idea of getting cut down—less agreeable.

REVIEW.

Tenth Annual Report of the Peking Hospital, for 1871, in connection with the London Missionary Society. By John Dudgeon, M.D., C.M.

The reports of the various Hospitals established in China have always an interest in this, at present, but little understood country. The various stations, from Hongkong and Canton to Peking, at which such have been established, are gradually enabling us to arrive approximately at some of the conditions of life in China. Races of men are distinguished by their diseases as well as by their other peculiar characteristics, and hence the study of hospital statistics has an ethnological as well as pathological importance. Dr. Dudgeon's Report on the London Mission Hospital at Peking, if somewhat gossipy in its style, is thus a valuable contribution to our know-

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ledge, though unfortunately we miss a tabulated account of the diseases which came under treatment during the year. One or two facts mentioned are important, as showing the lasting effects of the feeling got up by the anti-foreign party in 1870. Looking at the numbers of patients who applied for relief to the hospital, we find that, whereas 5,373 patients sought relief from their ailments in 1869, this number had dwindled down to 3,882 in 1871. This fact, sufficiently remarkable in itself, is supplemented by the yet more remarkable one that the number of *female* patients in the former year was 1437—in the latter 716, or less than one-half. The slanderous statements in the *Death-Blow to Corrupt Doctrines* and other similar productions, have had their effect on one of the most strangely credulous of human races. These facts, supplementing the famous Missionary Circular of the Tsung-li Yamên, may well open our eyes to the influence, steady though concealed, which is at work amongst the various classes within the empire, and should at least teach us to be careful and ready. The year at Peking was marked by the rains and floods which devastated a large portion of the province of Chihli. During the three months July, August and September the rainfall amounted to the extraordinary depth of 38 inches, rain occurring on no less than 36 days. At Tientsin, more exposed to the damp winds of the southern monsoon, there occurred no less than 45 rainy days during the same period. Floods like those of the past year, though seldom occurring, are not unknown in the district. The year 1802 was marked by one still more severe, while 1823 and 1841 were almost equally bad. 1853 was likewise marked by floods. The apparently regular recurrence of these floods might naturally have taught the Chinese authorities caution, instead of which their very regularity seems to be accepted as a sufficient excuse for neglecting proper measures of precaution. At Peking, we learn from the Report, the rains began on the 6th of July, on the 8th a shower of hailstones, some of which were as large as walnuts, fell in various parts of the city. During 18 hours of the 9th and 10th it rained 6½ inches, leaving off on the 12th, but beginning again the next day and raining almost uninterruptedly till the 25th. On one day, the 15th, there actually fell 3 inches within two hours. From the 4th to the 10th August occurred another enormous fall, while on the 12th September and for seven days after, the third and last great rain occurred at the city. Its condition during this period is noticed by Dr. Dudgeon

The condition of the city during and after these rains is indescribable. Large portions were of course under water, communication was almost impossible, trade was well-nigh suspended. Those parts above water were likewise impassable from mud and tumbling houses and walls. The roads outside the city, at all times the beds of torrents, had now assumed the dimensions of rivers, and attained a depth in some places of 15 feet. Several foreigners in carts and on horseback in the proximity of the Western Hills, at the first onset of the rains, narrowly escaped with their lives. There the waters rushed down with a velocity and volume almost inconceivable. Mud houses everywhere were levelled with the ground. Many houses that had never been known to leak now leaked. Hardly a house escaped damage. A large number of lives were lost from falling walls and houses, and a few also from drowning. The third access of the rain came very inopportunely in the midst of the millet harvest, and caused much of it to spring forth anew. A large tract of country along the banks of the *Hwun* River, was laid under water. The land in and around Peking, being comparatively high, escaped a general inundation, all the water tending towards Tientsin, the great meeting point of the water of the province of Chihli.

Contrary to experience within the tropics, as recently alluded to in our review of the Hongkong Hospital Reports, this continuance of rain was marked by an unusual amount of fever and ague. Indeed Peking at ordinary times seems to be remarkably free from these diseases, which form the peculiar curse of south China. Their dependence on the rain may be noticed in an abstract of former Reports, quoted in pages 7 and 8. From it we learn that, in 1864 and 1865, ague each year formed but one per mil of the cases under treatment; in 1866 four per mil; in 1867 five, the latter year being marked by an unusually heavy rainfall in August and September. In 1871, although unfortunately we have not the statistics, Dr. Dudges tells us it was by far the most common affection. In Peking, as elsewhere in China, much annoyance is caused at the Hospital by the habit of bringing dead or moribund bodies to its precincts, in order to avoid the consequences of the barbarous law of the Chinese which throws the responsibility of the death and burial on the unfortunate householder at whose door the body is found. Were other proofs wanting, the disgraceful state of the laws of the empire on this and kindred subjects, would be sufficient to show the low state of culture to which the Chinese have arrived. A curious natural feature said to be common in new-born Chinese children, is alluded to in the Report. A black mark over the sacral region is said to commonly occur, which gradually wears off. The Chinese attribute it to all manner of causes, amongst others* calling it the *cash*-mark, and supposing it to have had its origin from the *cash* buried with the body in some former existence. Various explanations are given in the Report.

We gave a note in last Report on this characteristic *black* mark over the sacral region of new-born Chinese children. Besides the popular reasons there adduced for its presence, we add the following:—It is also supposed to be derived from some infantile ancestor, who may have been beaten to, at, or after, death, as the manner frequently is with children who die in succession in one family. This practice is supposed to drive away the evil spirits* from the house, and thus to secure the life of their future offspring.† In this way children, who, to all appearance, are about to die, are sometimes buried alive, or thrown out to die, or beaten to death, and likewise beaten after death with a shoe, the sole of which is first covered with soot from the kitchen fire. In this way the black mark is accounted for. This superstition may serve in part as a key to many cases of so-called infanticide, when the children are already moribund.

Such, resting as they do on the doctrine of metempsychosis, cannot well be older than the introduction of Buddhistic doctrine. Is, however, the mark really common amongst Chinese children, and is it confined to the Chinese or kindred races? If so we must look upon it as a peculiar case of survival from some remote ancestor. Before reasoning on such matters it would be well to remember the story of Charles II and the fish. We would like to hear further on so curious a subject.

Some odd beliefs of the Chinese are given. One strikes us as peculiarly grotesque. The spirits of dead patients are supposed to hover and sit around the doors of their unfortunate physicians. Apropos of this opinion, we cannot refrain from relating a story which Dr. Dudgeon does *not* tell:—A man whose wife lay grievously sick wandered through the streets of an Oriental city in search of a physician. By some magic, the power of seeing spirits was possessed by the husband, who was a kind of Oriental "gifted Gilfillan." He wandered about the streets, but could not make up his mind to seek the services of any of the doctors whose houses he passed, as around each doorway he saw a cluster of spirits. At last, tired out, he sought a poor and remote suburb. Here he saw, in an obscure street, a twinkling lamp. He made for the sign, and to his delight found only a single spirit at the threshold. Crying out, in the purest Arabic, the equivalent phrase for "This is the man for my money," he knocked at the door. A venerable but poverty-stricken Hakim presented himself. The anxious husband told his errand. "Why, O stranger," said the physician, "do you come to me, an unknown and unhappy man, and not to my fortunate rivals. Why do you come *to me who have only had one patient in my life!*"

We do not know the sequel to the tale, but we commend this anecdote to Dr. Dudgeon as illustrating the superstition to which he refers.

Dr. Dudgeon's remarks on the subject of Mutton-wine are worth quoting, as throwing light on a curious mixture. Those who indulged in the liquid on a recent occasion will scarcely agree that it is very palatable.

We referred in last Report to the beverage prepared from the fomented milk of mares, called *koumiss*. I am indebted to Mr. Gilmour for the following note on another kind of wine, called Mutton Wine or *Bawry Daruss*. I have tasted it, and do not find the preparation very different from an aromatic beef tea, with the addition of a little alcohol. This liquor is frequently used in Mongolia to resuscitate old persons who have lost their appetite and suffer from general debility. It is distilled from cow's milk wine, flavoured with all the bones of a two-year-old sheep, honey, white and black sugar, raisins, and various vegetable drugs,‡ well known to the Chinese apothecaries. It should not be distilled till late in autumn, and should be

* Evil spirits are supposed to cause the death of children.

† The red tape in the queue and the ear-ring in the boy's ear, are intended to frighten the evil spirits in the one case, and deceive them in regard to the sex in the other.

‡ The prescription is as follows:—Cow's milk wine, 40 catties; honey, 4 onz.; white sugar, 1 onz.; black sugar, 8 onz.; raisins, 1 catty; dragon's eye, (fruit of the Nephelium Longan), 4 onz.; cloves, 5 candareens; nutmeg, 5 candareens; rad carraganae flave, 3 candareens; sien jen chang, 1 candareen; pai chi, 3 candareens; ghan nai, 1 candareen. The last six are various aromatics.

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drunk in winter. As it is hot natured, it should on no occasion be drunk by young persons, and aged persons who use it drink it in very small quantities, three wine-bottles lasting about two months. It is very palatable and stimulating, and the Mongols are very fond of it, and have great faith in its medicinal properties. Its high price, however, places it beyond the reach of the poor, and makes it a means of cure that can be enjoyed only by the rich.

Outports.

HANKOW.

Since I last wrote, nothing of importance has transpired here, except the Friday evening social meetings, four of which have been held since my last letter. Every one of these interesting meetings have been well sustained and well attended, shewing clearly the capacity and the capabilities of this foreign community for something more refined and noble than the grosser, though necessary pursuits of eating, drinking, playing, and sleeping. Doubtless, the *Chazzs* and others will be none the worse for these sublimer exercises of thought and emotion, during the coming hot and busy months. They may be all the better. However, it is tolerably certain that most of those who have attended these Friday evening meetings, will be glad to see them resumed early next winter.

We had a grand concert on the 22nd ulto., consisting of vocal and instrumental music, glees, songs, duetts on the piano and violin, and a duett on the horns by "Two Beginners." It was a feast of sweet sound, varied by the delicious odour of good coffee. Coffee for the ladies, I should have said before, is an important feature of these meetings.

On the 28th ult., we had readings and recitations in poetry and prose. Among other things, we were favoured with Burns' "Cottar's Saturday night," by a Scotch gentleman well-known in Hankow for his speaking powers and recitative skill. An American gentleman also distinguished himself at the same meeting by reading several pieces from the works of his countrymen. The interest manifested by the community in these meetings is so great, that Good Friday was not allowed to deprive us of our weekly enjoyment. Hence this meeting was held on the Tuesday evening.

The next meeting was on the 5th inst., at which Mr. Oxenham, of the British Consulate, delivered a lecture on his trip from Peking to Hankow. The lecture was interesting and humorous. It is very pleasing to know that our friend met with no serious opposition from 'the democratic rabble of Honan,' nor from from any other portion of these celestial people. It may be said of the single instance in which he received some rough treatment, in the words of his celestial companion on the way, "it did not matter at all." This being the first attempt of the lecturer at public speaking, his effort was a fair success, and all I am sure felt greatly indebted to Mr. Oxenham for his lecture. This was followed by a vote of thanks being accorded to C. T. Gardner, Esq., who was about to leave for Canton. The existence and success of these social meetings are due chiefly to him; and though his residence in Hankow has not been a long one, he carries with him the genuine respect of the community. Last Friday night, Dr. Hardey, of the Wesleyan Mission, read us a portion of Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice, and the Glee Party favoured us with two glees.

13th April, 1872.

YEDDO.

A most destructive fire has taken place at Yeddo; from 7,000 to 10,000 houses having been burned and some 50,000 people rendered homeless. The fire broke out in a barrack inside the Tycoon's castle; but sparks driven by the wind leaped the wall and set fire to several houses outside. The *Japan Herald* says "the flames spread so rapidly that people could do very little more than throw whatever articles of their property they could lay their hands upon, into the fire-proof godowns, and then run for their lives; indeed, it is greatly feared that the loss of life has been serious. As the wind, wich was blowing almost a hurricane, caught up burning shingles and sparks, and carried them immense distances, setting fire to the now burnt part in many places at once, it is thought that many people thus got hemmed in, surrounded by fire, so that escape was impossible.

The Yedo Hotel, which had been converted into a soldiers' barrack, was burnt down, together with the Custom-house, Mr. Loureiro's house, the French Hotel, Clataud's bakery, Hartley & Co.'s old premises (they being just about to remove to their new ones, which were saved), and Messrs. Sutherland & Co.'s stables,—three of the horses getting so frantic with fear that they could not be removed, and had to be abandoned, and were burnt to death. Mr. Waters' house was saved, and, together with the Naval School, had a very narrow escape. The English, French, American, and German, Consulates, also the houses of Messrs. Fenton, Walters, Siebold, Batcheldor, Heeren, Bair, Malcolmson, Carrothers, and Favre were saved, though the fire at one time threatened to make short work with them; but the wind fortunately, at a critical moment, changed, and thus most of the foreigners' houses were spared.

Sundry Ronins took advantage of the confusion to rob, and even kill, for plunder It believed that, by their brutality and by the fire, some 200 or 300 people have been killed and injured.

CANTON. *

On reaching Hongkong, we went immediately to the Canton steamer, without even landing. The walking beam was already in motion, and we had barely time to get on board before she moved off.

There are two of these steamers on the line, running alternate days. They call them "American steamers"—under English colors, might be added; they leave Hongkong at eight o'clock in the morning, and reach Canton early in the afternoon. The change from the tumbling, pitching, rolling steamship, with its many disagreeable odors, to this clean, commodious, well ventilated "American steamer," moving along up the bay without the slightest "motion," seemed like being transported to fairy-land. The distance is ninety miles up the narrow bay, resembling a broad river, till you enter the Pearl River upon which Canton is situated. The river runs into the bay and the bay runs into the river, and how far they run into each other, or where one ends and the other begins, is difficult to say. The hills that bound the bay are barren and uninteresting, but, after entering the river, sloping hills and broad valleys meet the eye. A good tiffin was served at one o'clock; as far as soup and fish, entreés and courses were concerned, it might fairly be classed with that species of meal generally denominated dinner. After recent experiences of sea-sickness, we were prepared to enjoy anything, provided it was not on the sea, and we did enjoy the boat and society, the scenery, and especially the dinner.

Within about twelve miles of Canton you pass Whampoa on the left. Here are fine docks, a few foreign houses, and the larger vessels which enter the river, the water being too shallow to allow them to proceed to Canton. There are a few steamers and sailing vessels lying here, but not much appearance of business, several pagodas are to be seen, differing in their style of architecture from those in the North of China. There is a species of banyan tree, prevalent here; this and other evergreen trees make the country look quite cheerful for winter. A long line of low hills commence just west of Canton, running close past it on the north and extending to the east towards Hongkong. As you approach Canton, one of the first things you notice is, that the city wall runs up over one of these hills, and that just at the highest point there is a five storied pagoda.

Numerous peculiar structures resembling towers attract attention as you overlook the city. They are high square buildings, with flat roofs. The substantial unplastered brick walls are pierced with small iron grated windows. These you are told are pawnshops, and you wonder how so many are supported.

The next strange object that strikes the eye is still more unsightly. All over the city, in every direction, far above the housetops, higher than the tower-like pawnshops, perched upon the frailest kind of a bamboo structure, are little houses, just large enough to accommodate one man. These are watch-towers, erected and kept up only during the dry weather. The watchman's duty is to look out for and report the breaking out of any fire.

The river forks opposite the city, uniting near Whampoa. At the fork is a commodious and safe harbor, with a large number of steamers and sailing vessels at anchor. The river runs nearly east, and near the north bank is a fine island containing most of the foreign residences and business places. It is entirely surrounded by a strong well built stone embankment. A broad street runs round it next to the water, and another through the middle from east to west. The buildings front on the water.

The city wall runs parallel to the north bank, but a short distance from the river, with a dense suburb between. There is another large suburb on the south side of the river. The streets are narrow, and in most respects resemble those of every other Chinese city. They are as narrow, but a little cleaner, and the shops are finer and the buildings much stronger and better structures.

During all our residence in China, we could never divine how it was that the school geography we studied in childhood represented "the Chinese selling rats and puppies for pies," but here was the solution. Almost the first thing we met was a market for puppies and kittens, and not far away were stalls—the identical ones from which the picture had been made—and here hang the rats in bunches. The rats are so dried and mummy looking that they might be the ones which hung for their picture some thirty years ago, but that this food is said to make the hair grow upon bald heads, and may therefore be in great demand. It was late in the day when we visited the saloon where dog meat is served up. We were, therefore, unable to secure a puppy stew or dog cutlet. The vendor, who was in the act of washing up his dishes, assured us that he should have a supply on the morrow. We objected to the stall fed dog we saw tied up, saying we never ate *black* dog's meat. He replied that he should keep that one till fatter. Not far away, we visited a tea garden or Chinese restaurant. The buildings were nearly new, a fine specimen of native architecture; the grounds were neatly laid out with walks and ornamented with flowers, shrubs, and trees. Immense mirrors, with heavy gilt frames, reflected and multiplied the saloons and courts. The kitchen attached was large and scrupulously clean. All sorts of dishes, in various stages, were being prepared on tables arranged along the sides of the room, but nothing to be seen to offend the eye of the most fastidious.

Learning that women, adjudged worthy

* Called City of Rams, because five genii once visited it, riding on rams.

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of death, were crucified, we felt some interest in visiting the execution ground to see the crosses. This little spot, which in one year drunk the blood of some sixty or seventy thousand, is in the midst of the city, about thirty feet wide and two hundred long. Forty persons had been beheaded a day or two before, and there were forty pools of clotted gore! Picking our way through them, we reached the further end, where, leaning against the wall, were three crosses, made of round poles, about three inches in diameter, and twelve feet long, the cross piece being at right angles, and four feet long. A new piece of wood had been introduced into the joint of one of them, and the large cracks at the lower end were filled with fresh sand. A little closer observation revealed the print of the rope in the wood, showing how tightly it had been drawn around the victim's feet or ankles. The neighbors told us a woman had been executed a few days before, and her sufferings at length terminated by choking. Large earthen jars contained the skulls of those most recently executed, and heaps of ashes and half-burnt rags revealed the spots where the clothes of the victims had been burnt. We never turned with more loathing and disgust from any spot.

In the temples visited, were multitudes zealously worshipping their idols. It is said there has been a great revival of idolatry, and several hundred thousand dollars expended in rebuilding and repairing temples.

The shops for the sale of articles manufactured from precious stones, gold and silver, ivory, &c., are very numerous, and display articles of great variety and beauty.

HONGKONG.

The island of Hongkong "fragrant streams,"—the name applied by the natives to the locality, on account of the fine clear streams of water in the neighborhood—is nine miles long and four wide. It consists of a rugged volcanic ridge, running from east to west. There are six peaks from 1,000 to 1,800 ft. high. The harbour had long been known as safe and commodious, but was not much used till during the war, when foreign vessels anchored here in great number, and the settlement naturally sprung up on shore which took the name of Victoria. The City is unfortunately on the north side of the highest peak of the mountain, exposed to the cold blasts of winter and sheltered from the cooling breezes of summer.

There is here no occasion for weary ascent of tower or hill to get a view of the city. As the enterprising shopkeeper exposes his goods upon shelves one above the other, so the people of Hongkong exhibit their pretty houses arranged in terraced rows along the hill side. There is no point commanding a better view of the city than the harbor. We anchored some time in the night, and going on deck in the morning, found the island and city, like a pretty picture, spread out before us. The steamer was far enough from the shore for the eye to take in, at a glance, the city, with its houses rising in terraces one above another, and the mountain, towering far above and overshadowing all. We leaned over the rail, and stood a long time enjoying the beauty of the scene. The large harbor or bay is completely "land-locked," as the sailor would say. Opposite to Hongkong are low hills, with here and there a native village or foreign building in the valleys. Conspicuous is the jail, a fine well built stone structure, which might be advertised "to let," for since the prisoners bound and left their keepers in prison, the authorities have ceased to send the culprits to such an out of the way and unsafe place. Perhaps this circumstance has led to the better system of outdoor manual labor—once adopted but unfortunately abandoned in Shanghai. You see the convicts at work in companies of twenty-five or fifty, breaking stones for the roads or trundling them on wheelbarrows to their destination. They are usually chained together in pairs and well attended by armed police. Any attempt to escape, and a rifle ball would be sent whizzing after the runaway. They have plenty of healthful outdoor exercise, good food, and no doubt sleep well when their work is done What better situation for men who have proved themselves unworthy of greater liberty?

As you stand on deck in the harbor, directly before you, and near the water's edge, is the City Hall, one of the finest buildings in the East. It contains a large public hall, for concerts, theatricals &c., a fine ballroom, Chamber of Commerce rooms &c., on the second floor. In the first story is a Reading-room and Library. To the left is the Governor's residence and the Botanical Gardens. A little further on is the Cathedral, nearly hidden in the trees, and at a convenient distance the Barracks. The sugar refining establishment, the distillery, Race-course and Cemetery are a mile or two away, in or near what is called "Happy Valley."

But let us land and ascend some of these streets. Many of them consist of broad flights of stone steps directly up the mountain side. If you walk along the terraced streets you may find your feet as high as the roots of the houses on the next street below.

The robberies committed in broad daylight, on the streets, have given Hongkong an unenviable notoriety. But great improvements have been made in the police force, and the morals of the (native) residents keep pace. It is an English colony, and the common-sense system inaugurated at home may, by and by, be extended to the less favored native residents in the colony. Some are slow in learning that it is cheaper and easier to throw around the young the restraints of a moral and religious education, than to take care of them when left to grow up in ignorance and the attendant immorality and vice.

Hongkong is well lighted with gas, and is a pretty sight when seen from the harbour by night. From pure never-failing mountain streams, water is brought into the city and through every street. It is easily carried to every room in the house, and a beautiful fountain playing among the trees or shrubbery is not an unusual thing.

Hongkong has been compared to an overgrown Madeira. It is at any rate a beautiful place. Carriage roads have been constructed in every direction, furnishing fine drives through the shady ravines or around the mountain side, commanding a view of the harbour with its numerous vessels of every flag and rig.

The mountain immediately behind the city is so steep as to seem to defy ascent, and the granite boulders look as though they would come tumbling down, crushing the houses in their track. Not long ago a portion of the rock got loose and slid down across the street, destroying life and property.

We are off for Singapore. It will be five or six days before we drop anchor again.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

March 7th—Imperial edict. Some time ago Censor Li Tê-yuen reported that the officials sent to superintend the ploughing up of the Jehol hunting grounds were appropriating and disposing of the land according to their pleasure. In consequence of this charge two commissioners were sent to investigate the matter. They report that there is no evidence of the officials having sold land already under cultivation instead of the fallow land, nor of their having sold any part of the old original hunting ground, or of their having received large sums of money on account of these supposed sales. But it appears that when the people of the district assembled *en masse* to oppose the breaking up of the waste lands, as they frequently did, the officials in question sent for some troops to maintain order, and thus made themselves exceedingly obnoxious to the people. At Wulatai also they blundered in a somewhat similar way. Instead of waiting till proclamations had been issued giving notice of the proposed changes, they commenced operations at once, and thus occasioned much confusion and uproar. For these errors they are re-called and handed over to the proper Board, to be dealt with according to their deserts. The other persons concerned must also be examined, and punished according to their several degrees of guilt.

8th.—A brevet, a button of the 5th grade and a peacock's feather are conferred on a secretary in the Kansu commissariat department, in reward for his many services. When the Mahometan rebels attacked Wumên, Tunhwang and other cities in that neighbourhood, he stirred up the officials and gentry to resist them and the cities were saved. And again, during the summer and autumn of last year, when the troops were operating against the rebels at Ngansi, he managed to supply an abundant commissariat. Also, on another and subsequent occasion, he managed with equal success.

2.—Wu Tang, viceroy of Szechuen, reports on the character of several officials who have just completed their first year of office. They are all men of ability and have given great satisfaction.

3.—In another memorial, Wu Tang states that the district magistrate of Ya-an has made good the Tls. 385.2.1.9 deficit in the tea tax of his district, and begs that proceedings against him may be stopped.

9th.—An edict is issued regarding a memorial from the Board of Punishments reporting that it finds that Censor Ichang was really bribed by the Chichow Yamên clerks. This is a case in which some clerks bribed Censor Ichang to accuse the district magistrate of Chichow of extortion. It has been clearly proved during the trial that the clerks in question did bribe Ichang, and the latter has acknowledged the fact. For this grave offence he is deprived of rank and office, and committed for trial. As to the several charges brought against the district magistrate, a searching examination must be instituted by Li Hung-chang, as already commanded, with a view to ascertain whether there is any truth in them or not, and report thereon to the Throne. [For further particulars of this case, see *Gazette* of February 6th and 7th.]

2.—Ting Pao-chêng, lieut.-governor of Shantung, reports having resumed duty after a short period of sick-leave, and notifies having started for Yunchêng to inspect the repair of the embankments in that neighbourhood.

3.—The Board of Civil Office having objected to the appointment of Sub-prefect Pan Ching-chao to the magistracy of Chuen-sha, in the Sungkiang prefecture, Tsêng Kwo-fan and Chang Chih-wan unite in recommending Chên Fang-ying for that post. The Board of Civil Office is ordered to consider the recommendation and report.

10th.—In consequence of a memorial from Chang-shan and Kulêmin, an edict is issued forbidding Bannermen leaving their regiments to join the army in the field. Of late years this has been a very common practice, and doubtless not a few have done so from pure patriotism, but it is equally true that it has been done by many simply because it offered a shorter and surer road to promotion. This volunteerism must not be countenanced any longer, and the viceroys and lieut.-governors are ordered not to recommend such volunteers for promotion without very sufficient reasons.

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2. Tê-ên is appointed prefect of Chu-hsiung in Yunnan.

3. Shên Hwai is appointed superintending censor of Shensi; Yuen Chêng-yeh superintending censor of Kukwang, and Pien Pao-chuen censor of Chekiang.

4. Tsêng Kwo-fan and Chang Chih-wan unite in recommending the transfer of Wang Tsu-show from Chin-shan to Ching-pu (near Shanghai), the magistracy of the latter place having become vacant through the removal of the late incumbent to Changchow. Should the transfer be approved, there will be no necessity for his going to Peking to be presented at Court, for it is not a case of promotion.

5. Tsêng Kwo-fan begs that the Throne will be pleased to bestow some marks of favour on the officials who managed with such marked ability and care the transport of the rice tribute, last year.

11th.—At the request of Pao Yuen-shên lieut.-governor of Shansi, an edict is issued ordering the provincial treasurer Chang Shu-shêng to remain at his present post till the triennial report on the character of the several provincial officials has been drawn up and forwarded to the Throne. The lieut.-governor requires his assistance in framing that report. Enhsi, treasurer of Kiangsu, will act as governor-general of the Transport Service instead of Chang Shu-shêng *pro tem.*, and Tsêng Kwo-fan must appoint some one to act as treasurer in place of Enhsi.

2. The viceroy of Szechuen recommends Shên Chih-lin as magistrate for the Chêng-tu district. A long pedigree of this official is given.

12th.—To-day's *Gazette* has three edicts by the Empresses Dowager Tsz-an and Tsz-hsi, giving the names of the Empress Elect and of the three principal concubines.

1. Edict of Their Majesties the Empresses Tsz-an and Tsz-hsi. His Majesty the Emperor having been called on to occupy the throne, while yet young, has now entered on the eleventh year of his reign, and it becomes our duty to select a virtuous lady to be his consort and empress, that she may aid him in the cultivation of Imperial virtue and assist him in regulating the affairs of the palace. We have chosen Ah-lu-tê, the accomplished and virtuous daughter of Chungchi, a *shih-chiang* (lecturer) in the Hanlin, as Empress.

2. Their Majesties Tsz-an and Tsz-hsi have selected Fu-cha, the daughter of Fêng-hsiu (under-secretary or clerk in the Board of Punishments) to be chief concubine; Ho-shê-li, daughter of Prefect Chung-ling, to be second concubine; and Ah-lu-tê, daughter of ex-Lieut.-General Sai-shang-ah as third concubine.

3. Their Majesties Tsz-an and Tsz-hsi order the Imperial Astronomical Board to select a lucky day in the 9th moon of the present year (October 1872) for the celebration of the Imperial Marriage. They also appoint Prince Kung and Paoyun president of the Board of Revenue, to make the necessary arrangements.

4. Chung-chi returns thanks for the honour conferred on him in the selection of his daughter as Empress. Sai-shang-ah, Fêng-hsiu and Chung-ling also return thanks for the honour done them in the election of their daughters to be Imperial concubines.

March 13th.—To-day's *Gazette* is occupied by two memorials from the viceroy and lieut.-governor of Kiangsi notifying that two district magistrates have temporarily retired from office on account of their parents' death, and recommending suitable successors.

14th.—Tsun-chêng, commandant of the Peking Gendarmerie, reports the two following appeal cases:—

Case 1. A widow belonging to Ho-chiu in Anhwui complains, through her son, a lad of sixteen, that she can obtain no redress for her husband's murder. This lad states that Hsü Chien, Chên Chiung, and others had a grudge against his father, and that on the night of the 18th March, 1868, they came in a large body and killed his father, and afterwards cut off his head. They also killed two workmen, who attempted to assist the deceased. They then seized complainant's stepmother, his cousin, and the wife and daughter of one of the murdered workmen, and after having burned the house and all it contained made off. Then, strange to say, they took complainant's cousin to the Kuchih magistracy and charged him with being a brigand, and in proof of the charge produced complainant's father's head. Of the women carried off, one has been ill-used and the other two have not been heard of. Complainant has appealed to the intendant, criminal judge, lieut.-governor and viceroy, but has failed to obtain redress, his mother has therefore sent to the capital.

Case 2.—A widow in the Ning-chin district, Chihli, sends a person to complain that her nephew having been beaten to death by Chêng Wu-ma-tsz and others, she has been unable to obtain redress, though she has appealed to the prefect, criminal judge, treasurer and viceroy.

15th.—To-day's *Gazette* is occupied with memorials from the viceroy of Szechuen, reporting some trifling matters connected with that province.

16th.—Li Hung-chang reports the death of Hêng-ching, the Chang-lu salt Commissioner. He died suddenly after two days' illness, while on his way to Peking. He was a valuable public servant.

(2) In another memorial Li Hung-chang complains that officials who have acquired military merit are not fairly dealt with. Formerly, all vacancies occasioned by dismissals, and by retirements on account of parents' death, were filled by officials of this class, but in 1868 the rule was altered, and only vacancies occasioned by special dismissal were reserved exclusively for them. Such vacancies are so very few that the privilege of filling them is very small indeed, and it is to be feared that military merit will come to be regarded as a useless thing. The men who have acquired this distinction have done so in consequence of the valuable services which they have rendered in the field or in the camp. They have won it by toil and suffering, and it is a pledge of their ability and worth. Within the last twenty year, numbers, too numerous to mention, have risen from their class to be governors and viceroys; it cannot, therefore, be said that there is any lack of ability among military-merit men. The memorialist would most earnestly urge the Throne to restore to them the old privilege of filling all vacancies occasioned by dismissals and by retirements on account of parents' death. If this is not done, military merit will soon be at a discount.

The Board of Civil Office is ordered to report.

17th.—Imperial edict. Wu Tang, viceroy of Szechuen, reports that in consequence of the bad harvest last year, provisions are very dear, and earnestly begs to be allowed to employ some public money for the relief of the poor. During the summer of last year there was a drought, and during the autumn there were floods, so that the crops were nearly all destroyed, and the suffering throughout the province is consequently very great. The viceroy is authorized to appropriate Taels 200,000 from the *likin* tax. But he must see that this money is properly expended and must report to the Throne any magistrate guilty of embezzlement. Orders are also given to the viceroy of Hukwang and to the lieut.-governors of Hupeh, Shensi and Kweichow to issue proclamations, calling on merchants to transport rice to Szechuen. Rice intended for that province will be duty free.

2.—The Astronomical Board is directed to select a lucky day in the 3rd or 4th moon for commencing the repairs of the Imperial tomb.

[The rest of to-day's *Gazette* is occupied with the memorial of Prince Kung and the other members of the Foreign Office regarding the position of foreigners, a translation of which appeared in the *Daily News* of 23rd March.]

18th.—In consequence of a memorial from Yung-cheuen, chief resident at Uliasutai, an edict is issued decorating, with buttons and peacocks' feathers, the officers connected with the Army of the West, in consideration of their past services.

2.—The two Commissioners appointed to investigate the charges brought against the officials deputed to superintend the allotment among the Bannermen of the waste lands connected with the Imperial hunting grounds in Jehol, report the results of their investigation. The charges against the officials were: (1) That they tried to extort money from the people on account of the allotments made, and that if they failed to get their squeeze, they ejected the refractory parties. (2) That they sold the cultivated lands which had reverted to the Crown. (3) That they, unauthorizedly and for their own private benefit, sold several thousand *mows* of the land known as Lo-to-tow. (4) That, to parties who paid them well, they gave portions even of the Hunting Ground itself, and that those who would not pay them handsomely were imprisoned and beaten, and compelled to give up even the title deeds which they already possessed. (5) That those who refused to return their title deeds were barbarously treated; their wells being filled up and their houses destroyed, and if they still refused to quit, their premises set on fire.

The Commissioners, after very careful examination, pronounce all the above charges false. Though persistently asserted by the people, they have been disproved by the accused. But although the officials are not guilty of these particular misdemeanours, it is evident that they have blundered in their business. Their appointment was exceedingly offensive to the Bannermen, and the latter repeatedly assembled *en masse* to oppose them. They then committed the mistake of sending for a company of troops to overawe the populace. They blundered also in commencing operations before they had issued proclamations apprising the people of the proposed changes. For these errors the Commissioners recommend that they be recalled and handed over to the Board to be dealt with.

The Imperial pleasure regarding the above has already appeared. (See *Gazette* of March 7th.)

Public Meeting.

THE SHANGHAI LIBRARY.

The annual general meeting of subscribers to the Library was held on Monday. Present:—Rev. C. H. Butcher, Drs. Barton and Macgowan, Messrs. C. Alabaster, M. Woolff, E. Maccal, H. Cordier, J. Maclellan, T. W. Kingsmill, H. A. Beer, H. Curjel, T. Payn, hon. treasurer, and L. J. Mullins, hon. secretary.

The Secretary read the following report by the Committee, for the year 1871.

REPORT.

The Committee have now to lay before the subscribers to the Library, the Hon. Treasurer's accounts for the last year. It will be seen from the balance sheet that the income has been insufficient to meet the expenditure by Tls. 75.26, and that the reserve fund has been intrenched upon to that extent. It should be added that the London accounts up to 31st December last have been included in this, thereby paying for one or two invoices of Books received in Shanghai this year. The number of subscribers was about the average, viz. 97.

The Committee are glad to be able to inform the subscribers that the scheme for erecting premises for the Library in connection with the new residence of the Royal Asiatic Society

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has been successfully carried through, and the building is now being proceeded with, and is approaching completion. There has been some delay incident to concluding the agreement with the Royal Asiatic Society, which is the cause of the Library being still in its present abode; a short time now will, it is hoped, enable the transfer to be made, and the Library will then be free of the heavy expense for rent to which it has been subject.

Debentures for Tls. 1,400 have been subscribed and paid for; the balance of Tls. 100 still remaining of the amount authorized by the meeting of 6th November last will be raised when required.

The architect's contract is Tls. 2,500.

The Committee can congratulate the members on their having been able to carry out the proposed reduction of the annual subscription from Tls. 15 to Tls. 10. The number of subscribers now on the books is about 150, which it is hoped will be much increased before the year is out. For the benefit of those joining after the year is some way advanced, the Committee have agreed to receive subscriptions for any concluding portion of the year at the rate of Tl. 1 per month. The Committee have the satisfaction to report also the establishment of a Chess Club in connection with the Library. This has brought an addition of some 16 new members, and will give the Library a wider basis to rest upon. To meet the requirements of the increased number of subscribers, the Committee have arranged for regular monthly supplies of books, which it is hoped will give satisfaction. They must ask the indulgence of subscribers, especially those now joining, in the matter of catalogues, as the stock is quite exhausted. A supply of new and improved ones will be one of the first questions for consideration after the Library is settled in its new premises.

The Committee have to express their thanks to Mr. R. W. M. Bird (Barrister-at-law) for his hony. services in preparing the deed of agreement to be signed by the Trustees of the R. A. S.

Mr. ALABASTER asked what was the nature of the contract with the Asiatic Society. Was that Society building premises for the Library, or was the Library building premises of its own?

The SECRETARY said the Library subscribers were building premises of their own, which passed into the hands of the Asiatic Society, on condition that the Society gave them a free lease for 10 years and a lease for a further period of 10 years at Tls. 100 per annum.

Mr. ALABASTER asked another question—whether the plans of the new building were in a position to be submitted to the members generally? He should like to see them if they were.

Mr. KINGSMILL would be happy to show them.

The SECRETARY said they were not brought forward at this meeting because the scheme had been discussed and settled at a meeting held in November last.

Mr. ALABASTER wished to see whether the Library was going to have an erection like the Asiatic Society, or a decent and respectable place.

Mr. KINGSMILL stated the dimensions of the building and the style, which would be a counterpart of that erected for the Asiatic Society.

Mr. ALABASTER presumed the Committee had inspected the plans and satisfied themselves that the requirements of the Library were met, with some regard to æsthetics.

Mr. KINGSMILL did not think the Committee had troubled themselves about æsthetics.

The SECRETARY said unfortunately they had not enough money to be able to consider æsthetics in the building.

Mr. MACLELLAN said the Library was of course bound to follow the style adopted by the Asiatic Society.

Mr. ALABASTER did not see why, though one Society showed excessively bad taste, another should.

Mr. BUTCHER said of course the main object in view with the Committee was to get rooms rent free, and the question was discussed at some length at various meetings. A number of rooms were visited, none of which turned out eligible; they were either too large, or too dark, or too expensive, or something, and the subscribers therefore had to resort to building for themselves. What that building might turn out they could not quite tell, but they hoped for the best; and after all the building was not the principal essential, but the books which were in it; and by getting a cheap building they would have a much larger sum to be devoted to replenishing the shelves.

Mr. KINGSMILL suggested that they might get over the effect of the unæsthetic building, by putting up æsthetic bookcases when the Library was rich enough.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that they lived in an utilitarian age, and the building ought to be in harmony with the spirit of the times.

It was then proposed by Mr. MACCALL, seconded by Mr. MACLELLAN, and agreed—

That the Report of the Committee for 1871, as read, be passed.

The Treasurer's statement of account was then read. The following is an abstract:—

Dr.

	Tls.	Tls.
To 1870 Debts.		
Balance due Treasurer	25.06	
Librarian's wages for Dec. 1870	45.00	
6 months rent to 31st Dec. 1870	240.00	
Balance of London Agent's account on 31st Dec. 1870 £59.17.1	198.82	508.88
To 1871 Expenditure.	Tls.	
Fire Insurance	35.00	
Librarian's wages 12 months	540.00	
12 months' rent	480.00	
Books and Periodicals £99.8.2	328.64	
Petty Expenses	50.49	1,434.13
		1,943.01
To Balance (Covered by Fixed Deposit for Tls. 1,500.)		584.14

Cr.

	Tls.	Tls.
By 1871 Income		
Subscriptions	1,268.50	
Interest on fixed deposit of Tls. 1,500 1 year at 6 per cent	90.00	
Sundries	00.37	1,358.87
By Balance (Liabilities of Library)		584.14
	Tls.	1,943.01

It was proposed by Mr. CORDIER, seconded by Mr. ALABASTER, and agreed—

That the accounts of the hon. Treasurer for the year 1871 be passed.

Mr. MACLELLAN proposed as Committee for 1872:—Rev. Mr. Butcher, and Messrs. Kaye, Maclellan, Mullins, Cordier, and Payn treasurer.

Seconded by Mr. MACCALL and carried unanimously.

Mr. ALABASTER thought they ought to pass a vote of thanks to the hon. Treasurer, who had very onerous duties, and also to the Secretary, who had been very active in forwarding the interests of the Library.

Mr. KINGSMILL said, as they would in course of time be moving from their present quarters, there were a number of books on the shelves of the Library which might very well be weeded out. Starting on a new basis, these books would probably never be enquired after, and would only take up room. It might be possible to dispose of them at auction and realise something that would enable the Library to get something fresh.

Mr. MACLELLAN agreed with Mr. Kingsmill, but there was a difficulty in the way, contained in one of the Library rules—that no part of the property of the Library can be sold without the consent of the Trustees; and he did not know who the Trustees were, or whether there had been any for the last 10 or 20 years.

Mr. ALABASTER thought from what Mr. Kingsmill had formerly said, they would want all the books they had, to hide the unæsthetic character of the walls.

The CHAIRMAN said there was perhaps not a book which, though valueless to some, might not have a value for others.

Some conversation ensued as to who the Trustees were, whether there were any, or whether Trustees should not now be elected. As no trace of an appointmen, could be found, it was presumed that thert were none, and the meeting, having powere proceeded to elect the number required by the rules. The object to be gained by making such an appointment not being very apparent however, and various gentlemen having shown a reluctance to assume office, it was resolved that the Committee should reconsider the rules and have them revised at a subsequent meeting, in order to obviate the difficulty by leaving all powers in the hands of the Committee.

The meeting then separated, with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Amusements.

THE A. D. C. PERFORMANCE.

The fourth performance for the season by the A. D. C. was given on Tuesday night, in the Theatre of the Club Concordia, kindly lent by the Committee of that Club. There was a good house; and the pieces, the comic drama "Woodcock's Little Game," and the farce of "Grimshaw, Bagshaw and Bradshaw," went off particularly well.

"Woodcock's Little Game" is this. Woodcock, having seen a good deal of life, has come to the conclusion it is time to settle down, and introduces himself to the audience ten minutes after marrying the daughter of Mrs. Colonel Carver of Stow-on-the-Wold, at which retired spot he intends to vegetate for the remainder of his existence. Mrs. C., however, has other views. She has caught a son-in-law in order that she may gratify a hitherto unsatisfied longing for seeing the world; and relates to Woodcock the disappointing humdrum programme the late lamented Carver cut out for himself when he married her, one so exactly after the pattern Woodcock had set himself, that he is rather startled. Mrs. Carver is determined that she and her daughter shall see life, and that her son-in-law shall take them about. The lively dame is under the impression that this will also be a great treat to Woodcock, who, she believes, has lived a very quiet life. A London friend, Mrs. Larkings, appears on the scene as an ally of Mrs. Carver, proposes a visit to that city, and sketches out a programme to which Woodcock is obliged to surrender his plan of a quiet domestic country life. Mrs. Larkings compels his consent by the awful threat that she will tell his mother-in-law he is not the quiet unsophisticated tame Woodcock, but the dissipated brother of the family brace. So Woodcock desists in his protests that he doesn't want to go anywhere or see anything, and that he has been to the Coliseum at Rome twice and can't see the fun of going a third time as he is sure it remains in the same place. Mrs. Woodcock takes very little share in the pressure brought to bear on her husband, but then she is only his wife, and Mrs. Carver is his mother-in-law. We next see the party in the London house of Mr. and Mrs. Larkings, where a ball is going on. While here, the "Little Game" is made up. Mr. Larkings has written a foolish letter to a certain Mrs. Swansdown, which is found on the dressing table by Swansdown on his return from the ball. Fired with jealousy, the injured husband puts his pistols in his pocket, seeks Mr. Larkings, and fights a duel in which he wounds him in the arm. Explanation comes afterwards, and mutual regret. To restore the breach between Mr. and Mrs. Larkings, and to bring about such a difficulty with his own wife as will compel a return to country retirement, Mr. Woodcock arranges with the two other gentlemen that he will take the responsibility of having written the letter and of having fought the duel. The revelation astounds Mrs. Carver, who does a deal of screaming, while Woodcock endeavours to thicken the plot for his own purpose. A very pretty medley is brought about, in which the parts

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taken by the pretended and the real duellist were exceedingly good. Things come nearly right of course in the end, and "Woodcock's Little Game" is won.

The leading part of Woodcock was taken by *Mr. Smallweed*, who entered into his prototype's perplexities and aims with great spirit. Every incident was dexterously managed, every quip neatly put in, and altogether the character could not easily have received a happier or more vivacious representation. We feel that we can hardly do justice to *Mrs. Spurgeon* as Mrs. Colonel Carver. The universality of the actor's talent has been shown in many ways, and she has always succeeded in investing herself with the assumed individuality in an extraordinary degree. In the hearty relict of the late Colonel Carver, bent on having some of the excitements of life and travel, we had an impersonation of course somewhat extravagant but still characteristic, and rich in dramatic comedy. The closing scene, where the worldly dame, sympathising with Mrs. Larkings over the perfidy of Larkings, endeavours at the same time to ascertain the cause of her tears; and afterwards insists on having her scream out, when she learns that it is not Larkings but Woodcock who has been playing false, was cleverly done. *Miss K. Lighician* as Mrs. Larkings also deserves much praise. Handsomely made up, she played the part of a lady who knew something of life, a fashionable hostess and a kindly schemer, with piquancy and effect. *Miss Merry*, in Mrs. Woodcock, looked sweetly pretty, as our fair friends would say, but appeared to be rather nervous and distrait. With a little more liveliness and confidence Miss Merry will become a favourite. Mr. Christopher Larkings received adequate treatment at the hands of Mr. St. Aubyn, who appeared to advantage in the closing passages. *Mr. Drinkwater* as Snipe came on in the ballroom scene—to give his arm to Mrs. Carver and promenade in an irresistibly laughable style. *Mr. R. Ginger*, as Adolphus Swansdown, assumed the rôle with creditable facility, and *Mr. Walbro'* made an excellent valet. As Susan, Mr. Larking's maid, *Miss Timberpost* was not called on to exert herself much, but proved sufficient to the part. The piece on the whole give much gratification.

The farce of "Grimshaw Bagshaw and Bradshaw" proved very amusing. Mr. Grimshaw, a London druggist's assistant, located in a "two pair back," is about to go to bed, when he is surprised by a visit from Miss Fanny Sparks, milliner, for whom he has a considerable admiration, who insists upon turning him out of his rooms and occupying them for the night. Having at last consented to this extraordinary request, Grimshaw retires, and the young lady is joined by another, Emily, niece of Towzer a Sheriff's Officer, for whom she has arranged this as a means of eluding Towzer, who is in the neighborhood endeavouring to find his niece and to prevent her marrying one Bradshaw. While the ladies are arranging a concealment, a gentleman who announces himself as Mr. Bagshaw comes in by the window, declaring that old Towzer is after him with a warrant for debt, and begging to be allowed to conceal himself here. Mr. Grimshaw returns, Towzer appears in search of his niece, and will have it that he is Bradshaw, or Bagshaw, or any other shaw except Grimshaw. In the meantime Fanny has sent Bradshaw a letter by Bagshaw, and he writes in reply that he will marry Towzer's niece without requiring her uncle to pay up her little fortune £300. In Bagshaw's absence also Fanny has compelled Grimshaw to personate him, and pay the debt for which he was to be arrested, Bagshaw having left his purse behind and being reluctant to pay his tailors' bill only because he would thereby be without funds to buy his sweetheart a gold watch. Thus, after a number of highly amusing though perplexing complications, Grimshaw finds himself out of his troubles in about two hours, and engaged to Fanny, while Bradshaw turns up to claim Emily.

Mr. Drinkwater as Grimshaw was the life and soul of the piece. His utter bewilderment under the invasion of his rooms by a number of strangers, and the alternate despair and anger with which he allowed himself to be overcome, were all done in a manner indescribably comical. The readiness too with which he sustained the dialogue, and the humour thrown into speech, look and gesture, were all capital. Fanny Sparks' part was very prettily and cleverly acted by *Miss Ida N. Seek*, who merits our best recognition for her exertions. *Miss Merry*, as Emily, was attractive as usual, and having sustained two characters the same evening, deserves credit for accomplishing both so well. Towzer was fittingly got up by *Mr. Nautilus*, whose acting was good; and Bagshaw was fairly well done by *Mr. Stout*. Bradshaw (*Mr. Waldengarver*) only came on to claim his Emily, and we offer him our congratulations.

The Orchestra, in full strength, played the Overture to Don Juan, a set of Waltzes and Figaro, and we owe them an acknowledgement for the share they contributed to a very pleasant entertainment.

S. V. C. RIFLE MEETING.

Shooting in the Spring Meeting was begun on Friday, when two events were disposed of—viz., the Woo-see Cup and the Municipal Council's Prize. The day, though dull, was a good one for shooting; a steady grey light prevailing, and a scarcely perceptible breeze blowing straight down the range, so that good practice might have been expected. We believe, however, that the scores scarcely come up to the average of last meeting, for which several reasons may be given. The rifles, never good, are said to have still further deteriorated; the cartridges are of inferior quality and unequal force, so that the marksman can count with little certainty on the result of his aim. And though the light was highly suitable, it was very different from what men accustomed themselves to during the period of practice, and upset the calculations made in regard to sighting.

The day's proceedings commenced early—a party of about a dozen rendezvousing at the Butts by 7 a.m., and finishing their innings shortly before noon. Among these, Sergt. Cameron secured the Woo-see Cup, with a score of 28, of which 15 points were made at 600 yards. The shooting for the next prize developed keener interest, from the number of men who were about equally successful at the first range. Private Cullen, who fired in the morning, held first place, with 24 points, till late in the afternoon, when he was tied by Hall; but half-an-hour later, both lost their chance of the prize to Private Glass, who succeeded in heading them by one point.

All the arrangements for the competition were carefully made and superintended, and it has altogether gone off very happily. The following are the scores:—

The "Woo-see" Cup.—Presented by the Silk Inspectors of Shanghai. To be shot for at 200 and 600 yards, 5 shots at each range. Entrance fee $1—second score to receive two-thirds, and third score one-third of the entrance fees.

		200 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Sergt.	Cameron	13	15	28
,,	Meyer	12	14	26
Private	Hall	12	11	23
Sergt.	J. Kidner	12	8	20
Private	Cullen	11	9	20
,,	Newman	11	9	20
,,	Case	12	8	20
Sergt.	Sim	13	5	18
Private	Oliveira	9	9	18
Captain	Cann	7	10	17
Private	Walkinshaw	8	9	17
,,	Von Kilch	11	5	16
Trooper	C. J. Harvey	11	6	16
Lieut.	Tucker	12	2	14
Private	Alex. Campbell	8	6	14
Gunner	F. M. Smith	9	4	13
Private	Glass	13	0	13
,,	A. Milsom	12	0	12
,,	Bailey	10	2	12
,,	E. U. Smith	12	0	12
,,	Dyce	11	0	11
,,	Cousins	8	2	10
,,	Housman	8	2	10
Bugler	Coulter	10	0	10
Private	Bisset	9	r	9
,,	MacGregor	5	3	8
,,	Schutze	4	3	7

The Municipal Council Prize.—A Henry-Martini Rifle and Cartridges, presented by the Council. To be shot for at 200 and 500 yards, 5 shots at each range. Entrance fee, $1. Second score to receive two-thirds, and third score one-third of the entrance fees.

		200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Private	Glass	14	11	25
,,	Cullen	9	15	24
,,	Hall	11	13	24
Sergt.	Cameron	15	8	23
,,	J. Kidner	14	9	23
Gunner	F. M. Smith	11	12	23
Private	Housman	10	13	23
Captain	Cann	11	11	22
Trooper	Von Kilch	11	8	19
Private	Walkinshaw	8	11	19
,,	Cousins	11	8	19
,,	E. U. Smith	14	5	19
Lieut.	Tucker	11	7	18
Sergt.	Sim	14	4	18
Private	A. Milson	12	6	18
,,	Alex. Cmapbell	4	14	18
,,	Dyce	12	5	17
,,	Schutze	8	8	16
,,	Oliveira	10	6	16
,,	Bailey	11	5	16
,,	C. J. Harvey	10	6	16
,,	Newman	6	9	15
,,	Case	11	4	15
Bugler	Coulter	12	3	15
Private	Meyer	11	2	13
,,	Gilfillan	6	6	12
,,	W. Goetze	12	0	12
,,	Ellis	8	2	10
,,	MacGregor	5	r	5

Shooting was resumed on Saturday morning, but under less favourable circumstances than on the previous day. After the morning mists had cleared away, a short period of favourable weather was taken advantage of, till the thunderstorm between nine and ten o'clock drove the competitors to the shelter of a tent on the range; and the rain subsequently came down so heavily that it was found necessary to give up shooting for the day.

Proceedings in the second day's competition were continued on Monday. The weather proved very favourable though somewhat windy; the light clear and steady, and the temperature conducive to cool nerves. The result is apparent in the improved average of the shooting and the more creditable scores to which the prizes have fallen. The winner of the German Challenge, Private E. U. Smith, scores 30, and the winner of the Chairman's prize 31 points to 10 shots, or an average of 9 centres and one bull's-eye. This, we believe, is 3 points over any score at former competitions, although in one case, for the Chaaze Cup, at last meeting Private Elias scored 30 points at 200 and 500 yards. The position of affairs kept up the interest in the fight for the last prize to the close. A triple tie occurred in this instance—between Sergt. Cameron, Lieut. Tucker and Private Harvey, in shooting off which Cameron missed, Harvey's shot ricochetted and Tucker secured the prize with an outer.

The German Challenge Cup.—Presented by the German Community in Shanghai. To be shot for at each Meeting and taken twice before becoming the absolute property of any winner. Ranges, 200 and

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500 yards, 5 shots at each. Entrance fee, $1. The best score to take one-half of the entrance fees, and the second score the other half.

		200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Private	E. U. Smith	14	16	30
Lieut.	Tucker	14	14	28*
Sergt.	Sim	12	16	28*
,,	Cameron	12	15	27
,,	J. Kidner	14	13	27
Private	Hall	14	13	27
,,	Newman	12	14	26
,,	Housman	14	11	25
,,	Case	15	10	25
,,	A. Milsom	15	9	24
,,	Glass	15	8	23
Gunner	F. M. Smith	14	8	22
Private	Cousins	11	0	21
,,	Jansen	8	12	20
,,	Walkinshaw	9	10	19
Captain	Cann	8	10	18
Bugler	Coulter	13	5	18
Sergt.	Meyer	11	6	17
Private	Alex. Campbell	10	7	17
,,	Cullen	12	4	16
,,	Schutze	13	3	16
,,	C. J. Harvey	14	2	16
Trooper	Von Kilch	7	8	15
Private	Bailey	10	2	12
,,	W. Goetze	8	4	12

* TIES FOR SECOND.

Lieut. Tucker 4
Sergt. Sim 2

A PRIZE.—Presented by the Chairman of the Municipal Council. Ranges, 200 and 400 yards, 5 shots at each. Entrance fee, $1. Second score to take two-thirds, and the third score one-third of the entrance fees.

		200 yds.	400 yds.	Total.
Lieut.	Tucker	17	14	31*
Private	C. J. Harvey	14	17	31*
Sergt.	Cameron	15	16	31*
,,	J. Kidner	11	19	30
Private	Case	12	16	28
,,	E. U. Smith	13	15	28
Captain	Cann	11	16	27
Private	Cullen	12	14	26
,,	A. Milsom	10	16	26
,,	Jansen	10	16	26
,,	Alex. Campbell	9	17	26
Sergt.	Meyer	9	16	25
Private	Cousins	11	14	25
,,	Housman	9	16	25
,,	Walkinshaw	9	15	24
,,	Glass	11	11	22
,,	New[illegible]	14	7	21
Gunner	F. M. Smith	14	11	20
Private	Hall	8	12	20
Bugler	Coulter	11	9	20
Private	Schutze	13	6	19
Sergt.	Sim	11	7	18
Trooper	Von Kilch	10	8	18
Private	Bailey	9	9	18
,,	Dyce	7	11	18
,,	Oliveira	8	3	11
,,	Gilfillan	5	6	11
,,	W. Goetze	2	r	...

* TIES.

Lieut. Tucker 1st
Private C. J. Harvey 2nd
Sergt. Cameron 3rd

Correspondence.

THE CLUB BUND.

To the *Editor of the*
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—A correspondent of the *Daily News* [illegible]rriting under the name "Veni Vidi," is [illegible] think perfectly correct in the views he [illegible]xpresses regarding what he terms the [illegible]lub Bund, but I consider he takes too [illegible]arrow a view of the subject.

It is true that the Club, who alone of [illegible]e three parties interested paid a propor[illegible]on of the expense of widening the Bund, [illegible]ave had their object nullified by the ab[illegible]rd widening of the footpath, and have [illegible]ever been consulted in the matter—which [illegible]mmon courtesy called for; but it is on [illegible]ore public grounds that I condemn the [illegible]tion of the Council.

I believe it is the intention of the Coun[illegible]l to allow the three hongs, Messrs. A. [illegible] & Co., The Club, and Messrs. H. F. & Co. to bring out their walls so as to make the new footpath an uniform width of 12 feet, and it is on this point I not only doubt the authority of the Council, but strongly deny the advisability or justice of such a concession.

There can be no doubt that, in course of time, the whole of what is called the foreshore of the Bund, from the Yang-king-pang to the Soochow Creek, will have to be filled in; and, as it is done, each Bund lot owner will, if this concession is made to the three above named, claim an equal advantage; the result of which will be that twenty Bund lot owners will reap an increase of value to their property aggregating some Tls. 30,000, at the expense of the general public.

I am, Sir,
Your obt. servant,
A RATE PAYER.

Shanghai, 14th April, 1872.

Law Reports.

CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, 12th April.
Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

N. B. BONNEY *v.* E. SPALDING.
Claim for $70 on a promissory note.

Plaintiff stated—I produce promissory note, dated 25th June 1871, granted on account of board and lodging, and payable to order of John Grimbey. It was endorsed to me 5 months ago by Grimbey. I applied to defendant for payment last week, two days before he left his ship, the *Norna*. I induced him to give me an order on Capt. Mooney for the amount. (Order produced.) On the day defendant was discharged my servant found Capt. Mooney—I had been trying to do so before but had not succeeded. The order was brought back to me, with a memorandum on the back that all defendant's money had been paid into the Consulate. This statement is signed by the chief officer, for the captain. On the same day I saw the captain and he said the same thing. He added that he would have paid the order had he seen it in time.

To defendant—I didn't inform you that the money had not been paid, because I had not yet seen Capt. Mooney. I endeavoured afterwards to find you at the Sailors' Home; and left the order with the superintendent, Mr. Bowen, by whom it was handed back to me at the Consulate.

Defendant stated—I have not paid this order because I say that it has been deducted from my wages. Capt. Mooney has the account. I have asked him for it and he would not give to me. I was supposed to get an account of wages but never did. It was made up at the Consulate in the usual way. (Defendant handed in a statement of account drawn up *by himself* to show that the $70 appeared to have been deducted.)

Mr. TAPP of the Shipping Office appeared and stated that there was only one deduction on the account of wages, being for a month's advance on joining. Capt. Mooney had stated also at the Shipping Office that he had not paid the money now claimed.

His Worship found against defendant. Had the capt. paid the order he would have kept it as receipt, instead of which it was returned to plaintiff. It lay with defendant to prove that it had been paid, and he had not done so. Judgment for the amount and costs.

17th April.

SAM SING *v.* W. ROBERTS, master of the *Wing and Wing.*
Claim for $55, work done and materials supplied.

This case was partly heard yesterday, when the Court having ascertained that the real dispute between the parties was whether the plaintiff had properly repaired a sail of defendant's lorcha, adjourned it, and with the consent of the litigants ordered the Usher to examine the sail in question.

The plaintiff having opened the proceeding in the affirmative, and the defendant having in due form replied in the negative, the Usher was called upon for his report.

HENRY CHARLES CAMMIDGE, sworn, stated—I proceeded yesterday, by arrangement between the parties, to examine the sail and report on it. I have been at sea for nearly seven years. I examined it thoroughly, as well as the breeze which was blowing at the time would permit me. The sail was hoisted, and I was engaged two hours in surveying it. I dont think it is in a proper condition to go to sea, nor is it repaired in a manner sails are expected to be when sent ashore for that purpose. I measured the amount of new canvas which plaintiff alleged he had put in it, and found it to be between 8 and 10 feet, over 3 bolts. A portion of this, however, was claimed by the defendant as having been supplied by him. There were about 53 feet of canvas that should have been taken out of the sail before it could have been taken to sea. Some portions of these were so rotten that I could put my finger through them. There were some holes which had been merely herring-boned over, and that badly done. There was one about 8 inches long near the luffs, where the greatest strain would be on the sail. Fresh canvas should have been put in these places or they should at least have been patched over. I found a new after leach rope and part of a forward one which I measured to be about 21 feet—certainly not more than 25 feet. The hoist I should suppose to be about 80 feet. I saw no traces whatever of pencil lines, and if these had been done I can't understand the captain's omitting to mark the luff portion. I should think $55 was a fair price to pay for the thorough repair of the sail, in the condition in which it reached the plaintiff's hands. I estimate the amount of the work done to be about $40. It would require about $15 more to complete the work.

The defendant desiring to take the lorcha that day up the river and thus not being able to allow plaintiff to complete the work, judgment was given for the latter for $40, without costs, and to pay Tls. 5 for the surveying.

POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 12th April.
Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

R. *v.* WILLIAM RAMSAY, *Galley of Lorne.*
Drunk, and absent without leave.

WILLIAM GARDNER stated—I am chief engineer and defendant is a fireman. He was reported to me on the morning of the 10th at 7.30 as absent from the ship. He had no leave to go, and none of the men are allowed, even when lying at the Wharf, to go ashore without liberty. He returned about 11 and worked all day. Yesterday he was drunk and in bed.

Defendant said he had not been able to work and went and lay down. As to going ashore without leave, several others had accompanied him.

Complainant said this was the third time defendant had so offended. Expense had been incurred for a substitute to do his work.

To forfeit two days pay for going ashore without leave, pay $1 cost of substitute for one day, and costs of summons.

15th April.

W. PARKER *(Glengyle)*, D. PETERSON *(Norman Court)*, and P. DUFFY *(Hector)*—*Drunk and incapable.*

This being prisoners' first offence, and they promising never to fall into the same error again, they were dismissed with a warning.

J. HOLMES, *Norman Court—Drunk and disorderly.*

A sergeant of Police, who arrested prisoner, deponed that he saw him with a long bamboo belabouring the Chinese around him. When the sergeant came up to him, he was attacking a coolie carrying a basket of vegetables, whom he frightened into dropping his load. On prisoner being arrested the coolie recovered his basket, but immediately took to his heels, which accounted for his non-appearance in Court that morning. Prisoner appeared at the time to be more mad than drunk.

Fined $2.

R. *v.* J. FINNIGAN, *Gall y of Lorne.*
Assault.

Denied.

R. KNOX, sworn, stated—I am the boatswain of the ship, and prisoner is an A. B. On Friday morning, missing a man from the deck,

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I went forward, and sang out for him at the head of the forecastle. He asked me to come down, which I did. He told me that his lockers had been broken into. I said it was strange that such a thing should be done by one seaman against another. He said he did not know who had done it, and pointed out defendant, who was sitting on his chest, as having been down there all the time. I remarked that he should then know who had broken open his locker; upon this defendant jumped up, and without my saying anything to him, struck me a blow with his closed fist on the right eye, knocking my hat off my head. It was a pretty heavy blow, but my eye did not bleed much. It is not so much blackened as it might otherwise have been, had I not put up my hand, which broke the force of the blow. [Witness, presenting two black eyes, and other marks of having been recently engaged in a fight, was required to account for his sad appearance. He explained that he had had a misunderstanding with another shipmate previously, and that they had had it out on the wharf. No doubt it was owing to this circumstance that defendant had been led to take advantage of him in the present case.] A man who was standing by picked up my hat, and I went aft and complained to the chief officer. I went ashore for a policeman, but was told I must proceed against defendant by a summons. He had been nine days off duty on account of sickness.

Defendant said he did not give prosecutor the black eye. He had got it in his fight with the other man on the wharf. When he came into the forecastle he accused him with pretending to be sick, and being a loafer. He simply knocked off his hat for that.

The above statement was put to the witness in the form of questions, which he denied, and repeated his assertion that he was struck by defendant without having said anything to him to provoke the assault.

The man whose locker was broken open, and he who picked up his hat, were then called by the prosecutor. They deponed that, while they saw the hat fall, they did not see that defendant struck him.

His Worship said that prosecutor had failed to prove that his eye was blackened by the defendant, although the latter knocking off his cap was assault in itself, and he would therefore order him to pay the costs of the summons.

18th April.

R. *v.* Mary Albert.

Disorderly drunkenness (forwarded by the police authorities of the French Concession.)

Joseph Richman, sworn, stated—I am a ship's steward by profession. [Defendant interrupted the witness and said he was a thief.] About 3 days ago, being out of employment, I took up my quarters at defendant's boarding house. During that time she was very often drunk, on which occasions she would be very noisy. Her husband was in the house when I first went there; a few days ago, she being tight, threw a sugar basin at his head, and he left the house. Upon this I left too, as I was afraid to live in the house without him being there to look after her. Last night, however, I returned about 10 o'clock, and went to my bed. About 12 she came up with four men-of-war's men, and after calling me a bloody Dutchman struck me on the side with a stick while I was in bed, and ordered me to leave the house and go to Albert. Her husband had been away about four days. I got up on receiving the blow, and while dressing she struck me again. I left, and went to the Police Station, where I remained all night. I still suffer pain from her blows. It was dark, so I could not say what sort of stick it was. It was a piece of wood I know. I returned to the house this morning. She told me I wasn't to take any notice of what she did then. She said nothing when I charged her with striking me with a stick.

Defendant here begged permission to say a few words. The witness was five months in prison. On the security of Mr. Albert she took him into her house. Last night she caught him in a kneeling posture over a lodger's box, and abstracting therefrom a pajammah. She did strike him, she would acknowledge it, and then drove him out of the house, as she didn't want to have a thief in it. She didn't care to keep such a fellow for $15 a month, and there were many other houses kept by his countrymen where he could be accommodated; he seized her by the hair of the head. There were 3 men-of-war's men in the house, not four, who would come forward and prove that she was sober. The fact that she could use the stick to the witness should prove that she was not drunk.

Defendant went into her grievances against the witness at some length, calling upon her husband to testify to the truth of her complaint.

His Worship remarked that unfortunately for her, her husband appeared to have a somewhat similar case against her set down for hearing that morning.

Defendant then applied for a remand to produce the 3 men-of-war's men, who would show up the witness.

Witness to Court.—I am positive that she was drunk. I did not seize her by the hair, nor did she order me out of the house as a thief, her complaint against me being simply that $15 a month was insufficient. I had done nothing to provoke the assault, and was asleep when she came in and struck me. I am not certain that 4 men came in with her. I am certain that 3 did. When I entered the house at 10, I saw 4 men drinking; and those that came up I recognised as the same men. I never committed a theft in my life, and was not in the position she described when she came up.

A Brigadier of Police was next called, but he speaking of a charge against defendant of selling liquors without license, which he caught her doing five days ago, his Worship explained that he must proceed with that separately from the present case. No doubt there was some regulation on the French Concession prohibiting such a practice, but defendant's husband should rather be sued for a contravention of it than her.

Demetrio Castrato, a constable, sworn stated—I was directed by the Inspector to get the accused to the station this morning. I went to her house and civilly asked her to come with me. She let off a volley of abuse at me, and behaved in such a manner that I had to pin her hands behind to get her out of the house. In the street, on her promising to walk quietly, I let go her hands, when she spat at me, abused and challenged me to fight. I had to pin her hands two or three times before we got to the station. She was drunk.

The Brigadier, recalled, stated that he accompanied the last witness when accused was taken up. She was drunk. Daily complaints were made at the Station against her conduct, which scandalised the whole quarter.

Defendant said she was hard at work scrubbing the floor, when the party came in company with her husband, who was pleased to sanction the proceeding, and she was dragged out of the house by her hair, and refused to be allowed to fetch her hat or even to put on any other dress than the bare petticoat she wore at the time. She couldn't help it if people liked to come to her house and drink there. The Police were willing to grant her a license, if his Worship would kindly recommend her application. It was her endeavour to earn an honest livelihood to pay off her debts. She wished that people would just be like her in that respect.

Michel Eckelt, sergeant, sworn, stated—I appear on behalf of the Inspector, who charges defendant with selling liquors for the last 2 or 3 months without a license; she was arrested, at the instigation of her husband, for drunkenness.

His Worship enquired for accused's husband, and on his coming forward said that the nature of the charge against her was such that his order would be that she should find security for her future good behaviour, and that he (the husband) would be the best person to give the required security. The difficulty arose, however, that he (the husband himself) sought to bind her over to keep the peace towards himself. What would be do?

Mr. Albert was willing to enter into the recognisance, and at the same time withdraw his case, if his Worship would lecture his wife against getting inebriated. He could exercise no control over her. He found it necessary to go out to supplement what he earned by his house. During his absence she might earn a little money, when she would directly go out and invest it in gin and beer. His Worship's warning perhaps might effect a reform in her.

His Worship pointed out to defendant, amidst continual interruptions, that the consequence of her not being able to produce security would be that she should be imprisoned until she could. Her husband having consented to stand for her on the condition that she abstained from inebriety in future, he trusted that she wouldn't appear before him again.

The ultimate order was that a recognizance was to be entered into for $25, to extend over a period of 6 months.

I. M. CUSTOMS
COURT OF CONFISCATION.

Foochow, March 21st, 1872.

Before the Tautai, deputed by the Superintendent of Customs, assisted by the Acting Commissioner of Customs, H. Noetzli Esq; and M. M. De Lano Esq. United States Consul.

The Chinese Government *v.* Messrs. Hedge & Co.

The Tautai opened the case for the Government by reading what purported to be an "Indictment," drawn by Mr. Noetzli, as follows:—

"The Chinese Government claim to confiscate two Unregistered Cargoboats belonging to Messrs. Hedge & Co., formerly registered as No. 7 and No. 11. One of them has been seized by the Customs; the seizure of the other was prevented by the U. S. American Consul having put his constable in charge of it, and the cargo, about 700 piculs of coals, or its value, also belonging to Messrs. Hedge & Co., fetched and carried in the aforesaid unregistered boats from Quantow; for breach of Customs Regulations III and X, and for the evasion of the payment of duties due to the Chinese Government."

Mr. Dunn, representing Messrs. Hedge & Co., with permission of the Court objected to the last clause of the charge, on the ground that, in the official letter of Mr. Noetzli to the defendants, notifying them of the seizure, no question of duties had been raised. He produced the letter and explained to the Court that the seizure of the boat had been ordered for alleged violation of Customs Regulations 3 and 10. He was prepared, he thought, to show that the action complained of was not a violation of any regulations, but to refute the charge of evasion of duties would involve the calling of witnesses &c., which would require time.

Mr. De Lano thought that in accordance with rule 2 of the confiscation regulations, the notice of seizure should have specified every irregularity alleged to have been committed, and that the last clause of the plaint should be withheld, to which the Tautai assented.

Mr. Noetzli was then called upon to give evidence for the prosecution, which consisted of the following statement:

"Messrs. Hedge & Co., an American firm, carrying on a storekeeping and lighterage business at Foochow, applied to me in the beginning of December last for permission to send registered cargo boats to bring up to Pagoda Anchorage, from a Chinese Junk anchored at Quantow, a cargo of coals, which they asserted had been purchased by them there.

"At an interview I had with Mr. Dunn, a partner in the firm of Hedge & Co., I consented to give the special permission, provided that he would agree to pay duty on coals to this office (the Maritime Customs). This Mr. Dunn refused to do, informing me that he would take the risk of two old cargo boats (having their registry cancelled) being confiscated, and place the matter in the hands of his Consul for settlement. Mr. Dunn acknowledged to me, at the interview, that the object Messrs. Hedge & Co. had in view in bringing coals from Quantow was to avoid the payment of the charges, called by him "Mast Dues," to which Chinese owned boats would be liable at Mingan, if brought up there by them. Messrs. Hedge & Co. having made a written request to have the registry of their two cargo-boats Nos. 7 & 11 cancelled, I wrote, acknowledging the receipt of their letter, and again pointing out to them the illegality of their intended action. I based my argument on the existing Customs Regulations. (Here Regulations 3 and 10 were quoted).

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"When Messrs. Hedge & Co. had cancelled the registration of their two boats Nos. 7 & 11, knowing that they were still intent upon carrying out their object, in order to prevent complications, I addressed a despatch to the U. S. Consul, and received a reply, embodying his views of the case, and supporting the intended action of Messrs. Hedge & Co.

"At an interview had with Mr. Dunn, partner of Hedge & Co., at his house, he shewed me a despatch of the U. S. Consul, in which the Consul, supporting the intended action of Messrs. Hedge & Co., at the same time advised them, if they sent their boats to Quantow, not to fly the American flag, but to use only their house flag, for reasons he would state to Messrs. Hedge & Co. afterwards.

"In due course of time Mr. Tide-surveyor Meade reported to me that the boats of Messrs. Hedge & Co. formerly registered as Nos. 7 & 11 had returned from Quantow and were discharging the coals at the jetty of Messrs. Dobie & Co. I then gave orders to Mr. Meade to stop the delivery of the coals and take the boats to the Customs jetty for provisional detention. Before, however, the order to seize the boats reached Mr. Meade, they had discharged their cargo and left for Foochow.

"I therefore directed Mr. Acting Tide-Surveyor Porter to proceed and seize them at Messrs. Hedge & Co.'s jetty, handing him a letter for them notifying them of the measures I was taking. One of the boats, No. 11, was at once handed over by Messrs. Hedge & Co., but when Mr. Luther, Tide-waiter, under orders from Mr. Tide-surveyor Porter, returned to seize the second boat, No. 7, Messrs. Hedge & Co. refused to deliver it, informing Mr. Luther that the U. S. Consul had advised them not to deliver it.

"The U. S. Consul, as per his despatch of date 16th Dec. 1871, having placed a constable in charge of boat (formerly) No. 7 to prevent the seizure of it, I did not think it advisable to seize the boat by force, as the case could be examined and tried notwithstanding."

The prosecution here proposed to introduce other witnesses to corroborate the statement of Mr. Noetzli, which Mr. De Lano thought was unnecessary, as he understood that the defendants admitted that the acts complained of had been performed.

In answer to Mr. De Lano, the Commissioner said that the above would then form the case for the prosecution.

Mr. DE LANO then gave an outline of the defence which had been submitted to him, consisting of a statement of the basis of the action and argument of Mr. Dunn. He asked the Tautai if Mr. Dunn should be permitted to read the same to the Court.

The Tautai thought it should be read by the Consul.

Mr. DE LANO then read as follows:—On or about the 1st of December last, we were offered a small quantity of Formosa coal, then lying in a native junk at Quantow, within the limits of the Port of Foochow, as fixed by clause 1st of the Customs Regulations. The seller stated that there was no duty leviable upon the coal. We concluded the purchase, paying the usual bargain money and agreeing to take delivery from the junk.

We applied to the Commissioner of Customs for permission to send two of our registered boats for the coal. Permission was refused. We then cancelled the registration of the boats at the Customs, notifying the Commissioner of our intention of sending the boats for the coal. The coal was landed at Pagoda Anchorage. Some four or five days afterwards the Commissioner of Customs seized one of the boats and claimed the other for "contravention of articles 3rd and 10th of the Customs regulations." A subsequent letter from the Commissioner threatened confiscation of the boats.

We hold that the Commissioner is in charge of the office of Foreign Customs and of that office alone; that he has no jurisdiction over native craft, over merchandize imported in native bottoms, or over unregistered boats owned by natives or foreigners and plying within the limits of the Port.

That if other power has been given him no notice of such fact has been officially announced.

That clause 3rd of the Customs Regulations applies solely to boats plying between foreign vessels and the Settlement, and that the object of the Regulation is to place boats so engaged under the control of the Commissioner. The registration conferred privileges and incurred responsibilities, all of which, so far as the official of Maritime Customs was concerned, were annulled by the cancelling of the registration.

That clause 1st of the Customs Regulations, makes the Kinpai pass the other limit of the Port, and that the junk from which the coal was received was at Quantow, a mile within this limit. Hence the coal was imported by native craft which was within the port when the delivery of her cargo was made.

That the cancelling of the registration was made in an official letter to the Commissioner in which the object of the cancelling was set forth, and consequently there was nothing clandestine in the proceeding. That if the Commissioner had thought it incumbent upon him to stop the discharge of the coal, such end could have been attained by notifying that office to whose jurisdiction the junk by right appertained.

That Quantow is a common place for the discharge of junks and many cargoes of coal have been bought deliverable there. Steam tugs have coaled there from native crafts. In this matter we were acting in accordance with a long established precedent.

That if upon the accession to office of this Commissioner any change was to be made in this established custom due notice should have been given.

The coal had been bought and bargain-money paid when application to land was made. We could not have withdrawn from our agreement with the seller.

That confiscation is a penalty applicable only to flagrant cases of fraud upon the revenue, and under any circumstance could not in justice be applied to this case.

That if the view of the Commissioner is correct it would be impossible to send a private boat to make a purchase from a native craft. The Chinese are allowed this privilege and provisions and merchandize are frequently retailed from the importing junk.

That the seizure was not made while the boats were laden with the coal, but long afterwards, when they were empty and lying at the owners' jetty.

The case being closed, Mr. De Lano requested that the room should be cleared of all persons except the Court and the interpreters. Mr. Noetzli thought he should be permitted to remain, but Mr. De Lano thought his presence would not be required to assist the Court in forming its judgment, and that in accordance with Rule 4 of the Confiscation Rules, the Court should be left to deliberate upon the case and form its verdict. Mr. Noetzli then retired, stating that he did so under protest.

The room being cleared, Mr. DE LANO stated that he did not think any violation of the Regulations had been proven. The action of the Commissioner had been based upon a mere opinion of his own that the action of Messrs. Hedge & Co. had been irregular. He was convinced that the defendants had intended no violation of the Regulations, and it was clear to his mind that the practice of taking delivery of coal from junks at Quantow, in registered or unregistered boats, had prevailed since the opening of the port and that hitherto no objection had been interposed. Such being the case the Consul thought the case could properly be dismissed, and if any doubt remained as to the legality of the practice in question, the Consul and the local authorities should jointly apply to the authorities at Peking for instructions which should govern in all future cases.

The TAUTAI said he could not agree to a dismissal of the case, neither would he declare in favour of confiscation, but he would impose upon the defendants a fine of Fifty Taels.

The Consul dissented, and gave notice that the defendants would appeal to the U. S. Minister at Peking.—*(Courier.)*

CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Hongkong, 2nd April.

Before the Hon. T. C. HAYLLAR.

SAYLE & Co. *v.* MELCHERS & Co., $50.

His Honor gave judgment in this case, which was heard last week. The evidence, he said, was very short, and simply showed that a case of goods sent out through the Suez Canal by the *Gordon Castle*, had been carried up the coast, and was not, in fact, delivered till about six weeks after she left this. The question arose whether this was a Common Law question depending on the general duty of carriers to deliver goods with reasonable expedition. As a juryman, he did not think there had been reasonable expedition, but he would return to that presently. The defence rested on the particular wording of the bill of lading, which contained exceptions much longer than usual, and covered larger risks than were ordinarily covered. The words especially relied on were those which excepted error in judgment, neglect or default of pilot, master, &c., whether in navigating the ship or otherwise. There was another clause providing that if prevented from discharging by weather the captain might carry the goods to the next convenient port for transhipment. Now there was no question as to the weather, and Mr. Sterry had made a remark on that clause which he thought had considerable bearing on the case, namely, that it raised an inference that they were not to be prevented from discharging by anything else. But in reality the defence rested on the former paragraph concerning error in judgment, default of pilot, &c., "whether in navigating the ship or otherwise." Now to a certain extent the carrying the goods away was an error in judgment not "in navigating the ship," but "otherwise." He had looked into the cases on bills of lading, and although it was clear the words would cover a risk in harbour, still all the words should be taken in connexion with the context. The "error in judgment" "otherwise" must be, he thought, something *ejusdem generis* with that "in navigating the ship," and it would appear to refer not to risk of this kind, but to something taking place on the outward voyage or delay in the harbour. But the bill of lading was to carry the goods to Hongkong, and therefore all the risks covered by it were either in Hongkong or on the voyage out. But when the ship carried the goods from the port, he did not see how the risk could be covered. She had liberty to call at any ports on the voyage to Hongkong, but she had since made a voyage to Shanghai and back. He did not think that kind of negligence or error in judgment was contemplated. He thought six weeks an unreasonable delay, and the plaintiffs were entitled to some damages. How much did Mr. Sterry really claim?

Mr. Sterry said he did not want anything so long as he got his verdict.

His Honor said in that case he would say $5. Something had been said about the case being one of principle; but the only principle established by it was under the actual circumstances of this case. There might be numbers of cases where the risk would be covered by the bill of lading.

Mr. Sterry requested his Honor to send the $5 to the poor-box.—*Daily Press.*

NAVAL COURT.

Hongkong, 27th March.

Before:—

C. MAY, ... *First Police Magistrate.*
R. H. CAIRNS, ... *Acting Harbor Master.*
S. G. GOWER, ... } *Un-official Justice of the Peace.*
C. F. DAVIES, ... } *Masters, Mercantile Marine.*
W. C. ANGOVE, }

Finding of the Court.

That the British Barque *Doon*, of the Port of Ayr, Official Number 43,624, Two hundred and eighty-four tons measurement, sailed from Saigon on the afternoon of the 24th February, 1872, having a cargo of Rice, and a crew of nine Europeans and two Chinese. The last land sighted was the North *Danger*, Lat. 11.25 North, Long. 114.17 East. On the 9th March, the *Doon* signalled the British Barque *Lady Turner* in Lat. 13.31 North, Long. 113.23 East. At about half past 10 P.M. on the 10th March, in fair weather, the *Doon* struck on a coral reef on the South side of the Bombay Shoal, in Lat. 16 North, Long. 113.30 East, no surf or other indication of the reef being visible. At about 3 P.M. of the 11th March, the *Doon* being a wreck was abandoned by the Master, Officers and Crew. On the 15th March, the Master and five men (in one boat) were commendably received on board the Swedish Barque *Veritas*, and brought to Hongkong, arriving on the 17th

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March. The Chief Mate, with the remainder of the Crew arrived at Hongkong, in the other ship's boat, the same day.

The Court considers that the loss of the *Doon* is attributable to a strong current having set the vessel to the westward, for which no allowance was made by the Master, no current having been experienced on the two previous days, the vessel's position being supposed to be more than twenty miles from the Bombay Shoal at the time of striking. The ship's Log having been kept in a most careless and irregular manner by the Chief Officer, and the Journal of the Master having been lost with the ship, the Court found it impossible to work the course taken, but the incidental production of the Log and Chart of the *Lady Turner* and the Chart of the *Doon*, enables the Court to decide that up to noon of the 9th, the Master of the *Doon* kept a correct reckoning of his position.

The Court reprimands the Master of the *Doon* for non-performance of his duty in not seeing that the ship's Log was properly kept, and considers that the Chief Mate's conduct also deserves a similar mark of reprehension.

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW THEATRE.

In the matter of the new Lyceum Theatre, the following is being circulated among the subscribers to the old Theatre.

Messrs. Tate and Westall having temporarily left Shanghai, the remaining committeemen have chosen in their places Messrs. Alabaster and R. W. Little.

Having found it impossible to carry out the original scheme, by which it was proposed to raise a sum of Tls. 25,000 in shares; the Committee have been in communication with the Trustees of the Recreation Fund, and have now to bring before the subscribers to the fund the following modified proposal:—

A piece of over 2 mow of Land has been secured near the site of the old Theatre, with a road at each end and a private road on the South side, giving ample space, costing	2,750
The plans have been cut down externally, but the auditorium and stage have not been lessened, and a responsible contractor has offered to build the Theatre for	14,000
To which has to be added estimated cost of iron-work to be ordered from home	1,500
Architect's commission, lighting, seating and sundries are estimated to cost	3,000
Making complete cost of a freehold Theatre	21,250
Which it is now proposed to raise as follows:	
The present Share Subscriptions to be changed to debentures of Tls. 25 each, bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum, and the total subscribed, now amounting to	12,650
To be raised to	15,000
The Recreation Fund proposes to its Shareholders to exchange their scrip of $50 each, which bear no interest, for Theatre debentures of Tls. 25 each, which would give a sum of	3,450
And to make a loan to the Theatre at 5 per cent of	3,000
Making a total of	21,450

A majority of the Recreation Fund Shareholders have already consented to the exchange, and it is hoped that the remainder will eventually agree to a step which eminently promotes the original purposes of the Fund.

The net profits of the Theatre are estimated at Tls. 3,000 per annum. The interests to be paid will be—

5 per cent on grant from the Recreation Fund	150
8 per cent on debentures, say Tls. 18,000	1,440
Fire Insurance, which is promised by the local offices, say 2½ per cent on Tls. 18,000	450
	Tls. 2040

leaving a balance of about Tls. 1,000 per annum, out of which it is proposed to draw annually for payment at par:

1. The preference debentures handed to Recreation Fund Subscribers.
2. The general body of debentures.

These annual drawings were found very satisfactory in the case of the old Theatre; and gradually, by their means, the Theatre will be freed, and will become the property of the Recreation Fund. Until then, it will be in the hands of Trustees to be elected by the Subscribers, and will form their security for their principal and interest.

The Committee have now to ask the Subscribers to consent to the proposed change in the mode of subscription.

C Alabaster,
E. C. Essex,
R. I. Fearon,
R. W. Little.
Committee of Lyceum Theatre.

Shanghai, 13th April, 1872.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION AT YEDO.

(Japan Herald.)

The fiery ordeal that the great city of Yedo has just passed through, is one that will, in all probability, never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Some of the sights during the progress of the flames were heartrending in the extreme. Many persons who had been burnt and crushed, were carried away on stretchers or shutters to a place of safety; but we regret to say that many ruffians took advantage of the general confusion to rob, and even kill with their swords, those who made any resistance to their peremptory demands. It is ascertained beyond question that the fire first commenced in a soldier's barrack, inside the first moat of the late Tycoon's Castle, and, after burning furiously for a short time, urged by a strong wind, leaped the high wall, moat, and broad outside road, licked up the houses on the other side with incredible fury, and commenced to burn rapidly in the direction of Tsu'kidji, burning up everything during its progress.

The flames spread so rapidly that people could do very little more than throw whatever articles of their property they could lay their hands upon, into the fire-proof godowns, and then run for their lives; indeed, it is greatly feared that the loss of life has been serious. As the wind, which was blowing almost a hurricane, caught up burning shingles and sparks, and carried them immense distances, setting fire to the now burnt part in many places at once, it is thought that many people thus got hemmed in, surrounded by fire, so that escape was impossible.

The Yedo Hotel, which had been converted into a soldiers' barrack, was burnt down, together with the Custom-house, Mr. Loureiro's house, the French Hotel, Clataud's bakery, Hartley & Co.'s old premises (they being just about to remove to their new ones, which were saved), and Messrs. Sutherland & Co.'s stables, three of the horses getting so frantic with fear that they could not be removed, and had to be abandoned, and were burnt to death. Mr. Waters' house was saved, and, together with the Naval School, had a very narrow escape. The English, French, American, and German Consulates, also the houses of Messrs. Fenton, Walters, Siebold, Batchelder, Heeren, Bair, Malcolmson, Carrothers, and Favre were saved, though the fire at one time threatened to make short work with them; but the wind fortunately, at a critical moment, changed, and thus most of the foreigners' houses were spared.

The losses sustained have been variously estimated, but in the absence of data, it is impossible to judge with my degree of correctness the various sacrifices both of property and life. The houses burnt do not probably exceed 10,000, and giving an average of five persons to each house, would leave about 50,000 people temporarily homeless. The killed and wounded, both by the fire, accidents and the violence used by drunken samourai, is probably not less than 200, although of course the wounded greatly outnumber those actually killed. About 1½ square miles are burnt, and the thousands of mud godowns left standing attest, by their calcined walls, the immense heat they were able to bear without succumbing. The course taken by the conflagration was marked by numerous eccentricities; here it ran along the length of a street, there it broadened out into a wide space, frequently with the course of the wind, but sometimes against it, capriciously stopping or going along just as the whirling eddies of hot air veered about, or material of an inflammable or combustible character was at hand. Acres of blackened embers and charred remains, with innumerable godowns and heaps of broken tiles and other *debris*, are all that attest the sites of streets and lanes of some of the busiest quarters of the great city. The work of regeneration is actively begun; rough shanties have been run up, affording temporary shelter to many of the homeless; and what strikes a looker on, is the almost total absence of the appearance of care or sorrow on the part of the sufferers, many of whom must have lost their all by the calamity that overtook the city on Wednesday last. It is stated—as it frequently happens that "out of evil cometh forth good"—that the Government intends to avail itself of the opportunity given by the vast clearance of houses, to lay out broader and straighter streets in the burnt districts, and that it will erect, and also encourage the erection of more substantial buildings of brick and stone, so as to render Yedo less inflammable than now with its buildings principaly composed of wood, tiles, and plaster.

THE WRECK OF THE S.S. "HAILOONG."

(Daily Press.)

The steamship *Hailoong* left Hongkong April 1st, at 3 p.m. At 8 off Mendoza, blowing hard, anchored in Harlem Bay, 4 a.m.; at 9 left Harlem Bay and proceeded, still blowing very hard; 5.30 p.m. came to under Cupchi Point for the night; gunboat *Chento* in company at 4 a.m.; at 10 left Cupchi and proceeded; 4.30 passed Purth Rock, had N.E. gale and heavy sea; 5.30, Black Mount bore N.W., ship distant off shore about 1½ miles; 7, when about 1½ to 2 miles off shore, with White Rock in Tangoa Roads bearing about N.W., and Islet off Breaker Point E.N.E., ship pitching heavily, struck with great force under the fore part of the ship; crew rushing out of the forecastle exclaiming that the water was rushing in; sounded, 9 fathoms; ship settling down forward, shut fore-compartment; water making in engine room, turned the ship's head in shore and skirted the rocks for some distance, seeking a sheltered spot; finally, ship became unmanageable with water over forecastle deck. Ran in amongst some fishing boats on a sandy beach, head in shore; grounded in 3 fathoms water forward and 3½ aft; kept engines going full speed ahead to keep engine room free, but water gained gradually. Thousands of people were on the shore and several boats came off, but were kept off by crew and passengers. Observing several large junks at anchor near, the captain sent the chief officer to endeavour to charter one of them; he returned saying that a junk belonging to Hophing, of Hongkong, asked $3,000 to take cargo and passengers to Hongkong, which the captain agreed to, but he would not come near us until the weather moderated, finally, he did not come at all. Observing a man in the Chinese soldier uniform amongst some boatmen, the captain allowed him to come on board. He said the mandarin of the place would be down in two hours, and would protect the passengers as they landed, but as the ship was settling down very fast, the captain thought it prudent to land them at once, as he had a great number on board. Captain landed with a passenger (a linguist), and found a small mandarin there, who said it would be dangerous to land until he had force to protect them. They sent a letter to Swatow by mandarin's postman. However, with the water up to the main deck, and engine room filling up fast, the captain determineed to land them as soon as possible, sending the three engineers and two passengers armed on shore to protect the landing, which happily was effected with-

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out loss of life or property, (at least on shore, but the water gained so rapidly that many boxes were left on deck and washed overboard, to the extent of 350.) A steamer, the *Galley of Lorne*, passing up at this time, the captain sent the 1st and 2nd officers to take two fishing boats; which were anchored near, with flags as signals to attract her attention and stand out towards her, but they failed to make themselves seen. The *Bombay* passing up shortly afterwards, fell in with them, and immediately stood in towards them. The captain sent mails, European passengers (four) and some specie off in the lifeboat, cutter, and gig, the *Bombay's* boat also carrying specie and articles of value which could be easily saved. The *Bombay* having H.M. mails on board could not remain longer than to save life or mails, &c., consequently nothing but a few things were saved. The head mandarin coming down about this time, the captain again landed and consulted him about the ship and property. He agreed to protect both, provided the captain stayed with him to represent the ship, which the captain agreed to do. The captain sent off all crew to the *Bombay*, which vessel sailed about 4 or 5 p.m. for Amoy. The mandarin set a watch round the ship and threatened severe punishment to thieves; during the night eight prisoners were brought in to the yamen charged with theft from the ship. They were locked up at once. On the morning of the 4th, the captain visited the ship, and found that some petty thefts had been committed, which he reported to the mandarin. At 4.30 p.m. the *Formosa* arrived from Swatow with Mr. Waters, from H. M. Consulate, Swatow. Too much cannot be said in favor of this mandarin, who did more than could be expected in sending the passengers overland, feeding 8 at his own expense, paying watchmen, while his treatment of the captain for 24 hours was courteous in the extreme, and it is quite evident that anything saved from the wreck will be owing to his sense of duty, and willingness to do all in his power to enforce it.

By the arrival of the *Douglas*, captain Toppin, we have the following additional particulars of the operations at the wreck of the above vessel :—

On Thursday, April 4th, the steamship *Douglas* received the news of the loss of the steamship *Hailoong*, and after discharging part of her cargo at Swatow, proceeded to the wreck; at 11.30 sent a boat in charge of third officer and third engineer, and an armed crew, to protect the wreck for the night. April 5th, at daylight, captain Toppin proceeded to examine the wreck, and it being necessary that the *Douglas* should proceed to Swatow to discharge the remainder of her cargo, and obtain divers, cargo boats, and all appliances necessary to take the cargo out, the chief officer and third engineer volunteered to stay by and protect the wreck, taking with them seven of the crew, all of them being well armed with rifles, cutlasses, and revolvers, and at the same time well provisioned. The *Douglas* intended to proceed to Swatow at 6 p.m., but at 5.30 p.m. a very heavy swell rolled in, making almost a clean breech over the wreck; and it seeming probable that life would be endangered by staying on board, the natives surrounding the wreck in great numbers, decided to remain in the roads till morning, the chief officer and his crew guarding the wreck during the night and continually driving the natives away from all parts of it. Captain Toppin, during the day, entered into an agreement with the head men of the village, to give the chief officer all the assistance they could; they at the same time stating they could not protect the wreck seaward, but would do all that lay in their power to protect it from the natives in the vicinity landward. April 6th, at early dawn, the chief officer proceeded on board the *Douglas*, and gave information to the captain that the wreck had not suffered during the night, adhering to his previous resolution to protect the wreck till the *Douglas* returned. At 5.45 a.m., the *Douglas* proceeded to Swatow, and the chief officer returned to the wreck. But the *Douglas* was scarcely out of sight when boats of all descriptions surrounded the wreck in great numbers. The chief officer then placed the men fore and aft the wreck, with their rifles and cutlasses, and made preparations to guard the wreck in all emergencies. Seeing such overwhelming numbers of boats, the chief officer immediately sent a messenger to the head of the village, asking for more men to assist in protecting the wreck. In about one hour's time ten men arrived, and the chief officer told them, through an interpreter, that he wished them to protect the wreck in conjunction with himself, but he soon found he had no control over either or any of them. At about 9 a.m. some of the natives, who had been diving, obtained a bag of dollars; directly the other boats saw this, a general battle ensued: choppers, spears, and knives coming into use, and a regular massacre took place; how many were killed was not known. They were covered by the rifles of the party, and expostulated with by the chief officer and the head men of the village to return the dollars. The mandarins went into the boats to pursuade them to bring back the dollars, and were cut about the head by the natives, and while the general massacre was going on amongst themselves, another party of boats made a rush to the fore part of the wreck. The chief officer then opened fire on the boats with his crew, wounding some of the people. This caused them to recede to a considerable distance, and when he again found the wreck for the time being clear of danger, he obtained a messenger, through his interpreter, and wrote a letter to Swatow for assistance, as the ship was being attacked, and needed assistance soon. The letter took 33 hours to reach its destination, though it could have been done in nine; it was evident the mandarin did not want the chief officer to procure assistance till after the wreck was completely ransacked. The chief mate sent to the mandarin at the same time as the letter was sent to Swatow for his assistance, and got no answer; sent again, and still received no reply. Between 11 and 12 o'clock, some boats which would persist in keeping near the wreck in spite of firing, dragged up from the bottom a chest of opium. There was another general rush, but as they would not keep off, although repeatedly cautioned, the mate again opened fire, killing, as he has since learned, three men and wounding two or three others. The firing lasted then till 1.30 p.m.; they then at last beat a retreat, and the wreck was again in perfect safety, when the chief officer and his men went to meals, not having had any food for some time. At about 5.30 p.m., H. M. gunboat *Elk* arrived, and the commander kindly sent a guard of four men to assist in protecting the wreck. As soon as the mandarins saw the *Elk*, they came down in numerous squads to greet the British flag—which showed their craftiness. The *Formosa* arrived next day, with instructions from Hongkong to take care of the wreck. Mr. Gillies, and the *Hailoong's* officers and engineers, also stayed by the wreck, and captain Cairns, who went up on the part of the Local Insurance offices, has returned by the *Douglas*. The S. S. *Douglas* left all well, and proceeded on her passage at 7 p.m. of the 9th, after supplying the party with provisions.

HIOGO.

The Annual Sports are coming off this month, but just, we suppose, to stay the stomachs of the members in the meantime, a trifling little matter of a race to the Moon Temple and back came off yesterday afternoon. As some of our readers may not appreciate what that means, though most of them have probably seen the place from a distance, we may state that it is distant from the starting point about four miles and a quarter in actual road to be traversed, and is some two thousand feet above the level of the sea, the incline being for part of the way extremely steep, and finishing off as a "heart-breaker" with two hundred and sixty (more or less) stone steps. The only previous race that we know of as having taken place over this ground was one run by some of the crew of H. B. M. S. *Ocean*, about two years ago. The time then was 2h. 20m., but the competitors on that occasion were timed from the ship's side and back, for which considerable allowance must be made. At least one resident here has since done it from the settlement and back in considerably under two hours, but we doubt if it has ever before been performed in so short a time as that occupied by the winner yesterday. It was to be regretted that only two competitors went to the post, but in a community so limited in numbers as this one is, it was of course pretty well known that but very few would have a shadow of a chance at all. Mr. Sim and Mr. Blackwell have both been long known as good at any feats demanding speed and endurance, and the known hopelessness of the struggle, combined with the risks which attend training for such a race in any but the very strongest constitutions naturally operated to thin down the field. The start took place at 4h. 30½m. and the competitors reached the top of the steps thus: Mr. Sim 5h. 20½m., Mr. Blackwell 5h. 20m. 45s., as certified by the gentleman who had been persuaded to go to the top to see. On the return jorney Mr. Sim rapidly increased his slight advantage, reaching the winning post at 5h. 55m., thus accomplishing the entire distance, with lots of "go" left in him, in 1h. 24½m.—*Hiogo News.*

Clippings.

Two Japanese men-of-war will shortly leave Yokohama on a tour round the world. They will pay about a month's visit to Hongkong, and then proceed to Europe, through the Suez Canal, and return by America and Hawaii.—*Advertiser.*

The Postmaster-General's report for the year 1871 is given in Saturday's *Gazette*; but pressure of other matters compels our postponing its reproduction till to-morrow. The Gross Revenue of 1871 was $8,900 less than in 1870, and of the decrease $4,000 are out of the Colonial Revenue, and the remainder out of the Revenue of the Imperial Post-office.—*Daily Press.*

The following is translated from the Batavia *Handelsblad*:—"On the 19th March, there arrived at Anjer Captain Nicholson, with the crew of the ship *Nyassa*, bound from Sarawak to London, which vessel they, on account of leakage, had been obliged to run ashore on Cocoanut island (Straits of Sunda)." The captain and crew, 16 in number, arrived at Batavia on the 20th March.—*Straits Times.*

The *American Artizan* says:—"It is not generally known that Russia is now running a line of fine steamships from Odessa, in the Black Sea to Hongkong, via the Suez Canal. It is stated that the line is to be extended by connecting steamers from the mouth of the Amoor, through the Yellow Sea and the Chinese Coast, touching at the principal ports in China and Japan. This will probably be the longest line of unbroken Ocean steam transit in the world."

A strange scene occurred at the Tremont Hotel, in Chicago, last Friday, Feb. 10th. Gustavus Farley, jr., a partner in a mercantile house having branches in Japan and New York, arrived from Yokohama in the forenoon, on his way to Gotham to visit his partner, Charles E. Parker, whom he had not seen for years. A few hours later Mr. Parker stepped from a train from the East. The pair met in the office of the Tremont, and a scene of embrace, handshaking and the like ensued.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

The judgment which is given by the Acting Judge of the Summary Court in the case of Sayle & Co. *v.* Melchers, is well worthy of perusal by those who are in the habit of obtaining goods by steamers via Suez. Though it does not actually establish a precedent, it shows that at all events in some cases steamers will subject themselves to damages if, even with strong reserving clauses in the bills of lading, they go so far as to carry goods past their port of destination, and cause loss to the consignee by the delay.—*Daily Press.*

The latest American proposition is to build a railroad on which ships can be transported across the Isthmus of Panama by rail. It is estimated that this line, with floating docks and other apparatus for raising the ships, would cost only twenty-two and one-half millions of dollars, and that a canal would cost eight times that sum. We have heard the excellent idea suggested that ships might, while on the trip, be caulked and coppered, as if in a dry dock. A local firm who undertake to accomplish that in twenty-four hours, would here find an attractive field for their enterprise.

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The s.s. *Nanzing* left Tientsin April 10th 8.30 a.m., str. *Dragon* in port. Weather at Tientsin dirty and unsettled. At 4.30 p.m. same day crossed the Bar. On the 11th, before coming to the Kaoshan pass in the Pechili Gulf, encountered a very heavy N.E. gale with terrific sea, lasting only 18 hours but blowing with great violence during its continuance. At 8.30 same day arrived at Chefoo, being 8 hours after time on account of the gale on the 12th; 3 p.m. left Chefoo, str. *Szechuen* in port, 10 passed N. Promontory; on the 14th 6.30 a.m. sighted Shaweishan and arrived at Shanghai at 2.30 p.m. same day. Weather from Chefoo fine, with the exception of dense fogs on the 13th; winds fresh and mostly S.E.

On no occasion do we remember having seen so large a gathering of the community as was present at the show to-day, especially on the part of the ladies, whose gay Spring dresses added not a little to the variety and gaiety of the scene. In a word, the gardens were thronged, and the show was pronounced by everyone as a decided success; the weather was all that could be desired; the exhibits came forward in nearly every instance as freely as they were promised, and the arrangements for the reception of the animals, &c., under the direction of the Hon. Sec. Mr. Furniss, and the promoter, Mr. W. H. Smith, were perfect. The dogs were placed in pens along the board path in front of the bandstand; the cows and sheep found their place under sheds erected on the carriage stand, and the poultry, game, and singing birds were exhibited on stands on the lawns and in the archery ground. The only drawback, if, indeed it can be called such, was the non-attendance of the Japanese band, a telegram having been received last night, stating their inability to attend.—*Japan Herald.*

We learn of the loss of the British ship *Bombay* of London, from Iloilo for Channel for orders, in Balabac Straits. The *Bombay*, Captain Isaac Heigho, sailed from Iloilo on the 3rd March with a cargo of Sugar, and on the evening of the 6th, at a quarter past eight o'clock, she struck on a coral reef in Balabac Straits, N. E. of Mangoe Isle. Anchors were run out, and endeavours were made by throwing overboard cargo and heaving on the chain to get her off, but to no purpose, and on the 7th, the ship being full of water and heavy sea running, the captain and crew left in the boats and went ashore on the island. Here they remained six days, in the hope of being taken off by a passing vessel, but on the 13th they determined to leave the island. They therefore took to the boats, and made for Labuan, where they arrived all well on the 16th. The ship's company consisted of twenty-four persons all told. Two apprentices came to Singapore as passengers in the barque *Samson*, and the captain and remainder of the crew, 22 in all, arrived here yesterday in H.M.S. *Hornet.*—*Straits Times.*

A meeting of the Legislative Council took place this afternoon—H. E. the Governor and all the members, official and non-official, being present. The first question brought forward was the increase of the Crown Solicitor's salary. After considerable discussion, the sum he has already drawn was allowed him, the increased amount from the 1st instant being withheld. His Excellency then formally communicated the fact of Sir Arthur Kennedy's departure from England on the 28th inst. He also stated the receipt of a telegram from England directing that a consideration of the law ordinances be postponed till Mr. Pauncefote's arrival. The ordinance for the suppression of crime excited lively discussion, and its consideration was eventually postponed. An ordinance enabling the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to establish branches at Saigon and in the Phillippines was then, by a suspension of the standing orders, read a first and second time. The suppression of noisy and other nuisances occupied nearly all the remainder of the sitting, the ordinance to that effect being keenly discussed. The ordinance for the oral-examination of prisoners was under discussion when we went to press.—*China Mail.*

• By the steamer *Yangtsze* we have later advices from Penang. The disturbances at Laroot have ended, and the miners are resuming work. The *Gazette* says that some thousands of the Chinese have lost their lives during the riots, no less than 1,000 having been beheaded in one day by their opponents. Some 4,000 refugees from Laroot were quartered upon the kongsees in Penang, who found some difficulty in maintaining such a large number of idlers. Four Chinese junks were, it is said, blockading the entrance to the river when the steamer *Delhi* last went there, and threatened to fire into her if she went that way again. The Rajah has not force enough to keep the miners in order, they numbering some 30,000 whilst there are not one-tenth that number of Malays.

The mortality among cattle in Province Wellesley has been great during the past two or three months, the North division having suffered most heavily. From the 1st January to 15th March, 1,652 buffaloes and 59 bullocks and cows died from disease; of this number, 1,472 buffaloes and 36 bullocks and cows died in the North division alone. The *Gazette* says: "The poor paddy planters must feel this loss very much. With disease carrying off the cattle, and the severe drought parching up the crops, the planters in the North of the Province have much to complain of.'—*Straits Times.*

We are under obligation to Captain Bösche, of the German 3-m. schr. *Felicie*, for the following interesting account of a volcanic eruption on the Island of Little Botel Tobago. This island is situated to the eastward of Formosa and laid down in Imray & Son's chart lat. 21°56' N., long. 121°40'20 E., position doubtful. It is well-known that volcanic eruptions and earthquakes are frequent in the whole group of Islands beginning in the North with the Japanese Islands and extending all along the east coast of China including the Philippines. What makes the report the more interesting is that, as far as we know, Little Botel Tobago has never before been known to have had volcanic eruptions; and as vessels making from the Pacific for the Bashees generally run for the two Islands Tobago an active Volcano would become a splendid lighthouse (if it was not for the dangerous neighbourhood we should wish Green Island to follow the example, and make a natural lighthouse of its own. Captain Bösche reports:—It was on the 24th January, 1872, at 11 a.m., Little Botel Tobago bearing N. E. 4 s.m., that we heard sound like heavy thunder and observed a steam column about 400 feet high extending from the Island. At 2 p.m. a continuation of heavy quick-following eruptions took place; a crater was quickly formed which threw out great quantities of dust and immense stones. At evening a tremendous fire column was visible for miles round, extending to the height of about 400 feet, and through the flame were visible bodies giving an intense light and which were thrown to the height of something like 1000 feet. During the night a heavy rain fell, but still up till daytime the light of the fiery column was visible.—*Hongkong Advertiser.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." 2

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on the 19th inst., the wife of H. S. Bidwell, Esq., of a son.

On the 19th inst., at 31 Hongkew Road, the wife of James Jones, Esq., Customs Service, of a daughter.

On April 15th, at Ningpo, the wife of the Rev. A. E. Moule, of a daughter.

On the 8th April, at Hongkong, the wife of N. B. Dennys, Esq., Editor *China Mail*, of a daughter.

On the 25th inst., at Yokohama, the wife of W. H. Smith, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

At Hongkew, on the 19th inst., Charles Robinson.

At Rue du Montauban, Shanghai, on the 16th inst., P. O'B. Twigg.

At the Shanghai General Hospital, on the 16th inst., of Dropsy, Henry Attrill, late Chief Officer of tug *Bunker Hill.*

At Yokohama, suddenly, on 3rd instant, John Russell Turner, late of Shanghai. Deeply regretted.

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

Date.	1872. Night. Min.	1872. Day. Max.	1871. Night. Min.	1871. Day. Max.
April 11	53	58	55	80
„ 12	53	58	59	85
„ 13	56	57	50	67
„ 14	49	53	55	69
„ 15	45	54	57	62
„ 16	43	56	48	58
„ 17	—	—	50	60
„ 18	53	66	52	70
„ 19	54	61	59	60

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.
(WOOSUNG.)

Date 1872.	Time of High or Low Water.	Water on Bar.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.				″	°
Apr. 8 L.W.	0.20	13.04	S E.by E.	2	b	30.08	69
„ 8 H.W.	1.05	22.10	E. N. E.	4	b	30.03	68
„ 9 L.W.	9.54	13.02	N.E.by E.	1	b	30.01	74
„ 9 H.W.	1.42	22.10	E. by S.	2	b	29.94	76
„ 10 L.W.	10.12	13.05	W. by S.	4	c	29.91	78
„ 10 H.W.	2.07	22.05	W.N.W.	4	c	29.89	81
„ 11 L.W.	10.45	13.09	North	4	o	30.17	58
„ 11 H.W.	2.40	22.07	N.N E.	5	o	30.16	58
„ 12 L.W.	10.57	14.05	East	1	o	30.15	59
„ 12 H.W.	3.10	22.00	E. by S.	2	c	30.09	59
„ 13 L.W.	11.16	14.09	S. by E.	1	r	30.06	61
„ 13 H.W.	3.42	21.05	W.N.W.	4	r	30.09	60
„ 14 L.W.	11.40	15.03	N.N.W.	5	o	30.34	54
„ 14 H.W.	4.10	20.04	„	7	c	30.38	52

Explanation

F. Force (1 to 12.) I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. cloud f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per s.s. *Hector*, from London—Messrs. Gordon and Eaton. From Hongkong—Mr. Oliver. Per *Glenglyle*, from Hongkong—Marquis of Blandford and servant, Mr. Edward Mallet, Secretary of H. B. M.'s Legation in China, Messrs. Hollingworth, Boyce, Young, and Czernewsky. Per *Appin*, from Tientsin—Messrs. Phœnix and Warren. Per s.s. *New York*, from Japan—Dr. White, U. S. N., Messrs. R. Reeve and servant, T. H. Annett, A. S. Dalgish, and T. P. Gardiner. Per s.s. *Nanzing*, from Tientsin—Count de Rochechouart, French Minister, and Mr. H. Murray. Per P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Behar*, from Amoy—Mr. Chambers. Per s.s. *Yangtsze*, from London—Messrs. Weckfer, and Green. Per s.s. *Acantha*, from Swatow—Rev. Mr. Ashmore and wife. Per *Hupeh*, from Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Hart, and Mr. Carroll.

Departed.—Per P. & O. s.s. *Madras*, for Melbourne—Mr. J. F. Price. For Singapore—Mrs. Weymouth and child. For Hongkong—Messrs F. C. Forbes, and W. McGregor. Per P. M. s.s. *Oregonian*, for Japan—Messrs. Hawtrey, Larrien, A. Master, Ranger, Rodinoff, and Wood. For Boston—Mr. J. Thorne. For New York—Capt. McCrea, U. S. N., Messrs. Wheaton, and W. Kidner. For Liverpool—Mr. T. Adkins. For San Francisco—Messrs. J. B. Robertson, and J. S. McIlvaine. Per *Chusan*, for Ningpo—Mr. R. S. Gundry. Per P. M. s.s. *New York*, for San Francisco—Messrs. S. W. Phœnix, and G. H. Warren. For Yokohama—Rev. A. C. Hoehing, and H. K. Kowing. For Hiogo—Messrs. Smith and Chancy. For Nagasaki—Messrs. C. Garnewsky, R. Bourjau, and J. H. Wisner.

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LONDON (E.C.)

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Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1871.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Leaf.	Total Black.	Japan.	Dust.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			420,949.45	63.26	138.59	421,151.04	7,785.58½	6.16	18,039.69	6,380.14	710.05½	4,758.87½	24,698.50¾	54,441.70½
Madras	April 11	Europe	71.60	..	..	71.60	..	..	39.37½	..	..	..	..	39.37½
Priam	,, 11	do.	208.92	..	..	208.92	84.97	..	1.71	9.00	0.47	11.47	1.40	24.05
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	421,249.97	63.26	138.59	421,432.16	7,870.55½	6.16	18,080.77½	6,389.14	711.12½	4,769.84½	24,699.90¾	54,505.12¾

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolong.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			13,513.90	109.11	403.68	13,995.64	3,754.70	76,560.51½	9,372.27½	20.23½	5,315.00½	19,316.04	36,106.40	141,549.24
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	13 513.90	109.11	403.68	13,995.64	3,754.70	76,560.51½	9,372.27½	20.23½	5,315.00½	19,316.04	36,106.40	141,549.24

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Leaf.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green
Total as per last Report			18,274.72	..	62,121.70	80,396.42	1.50	129.53½	2,798.81½	0.06	1.43	2.87½	40.16	2,972.48
Dragon	Mar. 5	Tientsin	..	..	513.80	513.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New York	April 17	Japan	3.40	..	..	3.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parana	,, 0		..	..	428.60	428.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	18,278.12	..	63,064.10	81,342.22	1.50	129.53½	2,798.81½	0.06	1.43	2.87½	40.16	2,972.48

SILK.

	To Great Britain.	To Marseilles and Continent.	To America.	To Hongkong, Suez, Brindisi & Trieste.	Total China.	Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales
Total as per last Report	34,221	9,751	2,617	2,022	48,611	1,132	49,743
Subsequent Shipments	291	..	170	2	463	..	463
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	34,512	9,751	2,787	2,024	49,074	1,132	50,206

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COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong. Export	Hongkong. Re-export.	Hongkong. Tran-shipped.	Coast & Riverine Ports. Export.	Coast & Riverine Ports. Re-export.	Coast & Riverine Ports. Tran-shipped.	Japan. Export.	Japan. Re-export.	Japan. Tran-shipped.	Total. Piculs.
Total as per last Report		23,394.39	..	11,462.01	286,565.62	303.00	109.68	1,488.40	425.00	..	323,748.70
Szechuen	April 8	..	..	..	31.92	..	..	..	..	..	31.92
Yeddo and Takosima	,, 6 and 9	..	..	..	1,901.60	..	..	..	..	..	1,901.60
Haining	,, 4	..	..	..	142.00	..	..	..	..	..	142.00
Odessa and Dragon	,, 6 and Mar. 5	..	..	..	263.20	..	..	..	..	..	263.20
Priam and Glendarroch	,, 11 and 13	..	..	..	337.00	..	..	..	..	..	337.00
Sedan and Acantha	,, 2	..	..	..	270.60	..	..	..	..	..	270.60
Moyune, Hangchow, Fire Queen and Hirado	,, 2, 11, 13 & 16	..	..	..	3,992.96	..	..	..	..	..	3,992.96
New York	,, 17	..	..	..	99.50	..	..	..	..	..	99.50
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		23,394.39	..	11,462.01	293,604.40	303.00	109.68	1,488.40	425.00	..	330,786.88

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDED 13TH APRIL, 1872.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	1301½	1301.50	342	410.40	27	32.40	2	2.40
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	2	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1303½	1303.50	342	410.40	27	32.40	2	2.40
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption and Imported direct to the Shore	29½	29.50	105	126.00	32	38.40	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chts.	Chinkiang. Wght.	Kiukiang. Chts.	Kiukiang. Wght.	Hankow. Chts.	Hankow. Wghts.	Chefoo. Chts.	Chefoo. Wght.	Tientsin. Chts.	Tientsin. Wght.	Newchwang. Chts.	Newchwang. Wght.	Ningpo. Chts.	Ningpo. Wght.	Kelung. Chts.	Kelung. Wght.	Hongkong. Chts.	Hongkong. Wght.	Total. Chts.	Total. Wght.
Malwa	119½	119.50	20	20.00	64	64.00	27	27.00	43	43.00	81	81.00	102	102.00	..	..	..	..	456½	456.50
Patna	16	19.20	..	..	5	6.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2.40	23	27.60
Benares	4	4.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4.80
Persian	1	1.00	1	1.00	..	..	..	..	1	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3.00
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	140½	144.50	21	21.00	69	70.00	27	27.00	44	44.00	81	81.00	102	102.00	..	..	2	2.40	486½	491.90

FREIGHTS

FROM SHANGHAI DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

Name of Vessel.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Voyage.	Lay Days.	Rates.	Remarks.
Galley of Lorne	British	Steamer	1,389	Foochow and back	18	$ 0.52	Per pole.
Norman Court	,,	Ship	833	Shanghai to Swatow	22	0.38	Per picul.
Ida F. Taylor	American	Barque	621	,, ,,	20	0.20	,,
Annie Muriel	British	Brig	215	Taiwanfoo and back	18	0.60	,,
Glengyle	,,	Steamer	—	Chinkiang to Whampoa	—	Private	Terms.
Constantin	,,	Barque	465	Monthly Charter	3 a 4 months	$ 2 700.00	Per month.

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IMPORTS—SUNDRIES.

SHANGHAI, 20TH APRIL, 1872.

No. 258 was issued for the English mail which left on the 12th. The change in monsoon bringing the departures of the English and French mails close together, we publish for the Saturday dispatch, as the mails will, alternately, close on Fridays and Saturdays during this monsoon. The French mail of 1st March has not arrived. The English mail of 8th March is expected here Sunday. Cable communication with Hongkong, which had been interrupted for some time, re-opened on the 17th. The import market is detailed below. Inactivity has been the rule. This time last year, we commented upon a disappointing trade; not from an absence of demand, for clearances were good, but from the rapid accumulation of stocks, from the unprecedentedly heavy supplies which came pouring in—far in advance of requirements. Stocks on 15th April 1871 of Grey Shirtings were 1,054,094 pieces; on the 13th inst., 2,513,715 pieces; but before end of May last year stocks had accumulated to over 2,000,000 pieces. We also commented upon the difficulties encountered in making arrangements with the telegraph Agencies, and suggested that the exclusion of the local press, as subscribers to the political telegram scheme, could only be temporary. We have been able to manage a sort of arrangement, by which, on paying about seventeen times as much as a merchant subscriber, we can publish the grams, 24 hours after receipt. We hope before this time next year to carry out something better. Telegrams received to 19th April.

Arrivals have consisted in—on the 11th, *Glengyle*, str.; 14th, *Yangtsze*, str.; 15th, *Oberon*, str.,—all from London; 16th, *Siam*, from Newcastle, N.S.W.; 17th, *Africa*, str., from London; *Thermopylae*, Sydney; 18th, *Zeus*, from Swansea.

Departures—11th, *Priam*, str., for London; the *Hector*, str., advertised to go this day.

Weather has been very variable. Last Saturday we had a most violent thunderstorm, followed by cold and wet on Sunday, then two beautifully clear and bright days, again we have fog and rain and a damp which streams down the walls. The thermometer has averaged maximum 60, minimum 51.

SHARES.—The market has been quiet, and business limited by the suspension of wire communication with Hongkong. Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, on the resumption of cable news, advanced to—for old, 62 % prem., for new, 59 % prem. S. S. N. Shares, Tls. 134 cash, and Tls. 143 for 30th June; Union Steam, Tls. 101 *a* 102 cash, and Tls. 104 *a* 105 for 30th June; Shanghai Gas, in demand, at Tls. 147; Yangtsze Insurance, Tls. 820 cash; China & Japan Marine Insurance Co., Tls. 146 per share; Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Tls. 55 prem. The prospectus for a Tramway Co. has been issued, to run from Hongkew to the S. S. N. Godowns on the French Concession. The views of the Land Renters will be asked at the annual meeting to be held next month.

PIECE GOODS:—

Our last report was issued on the 11th inst., and embraced the transactions in goods for the preceding fortnight. The present is written five days earlier than usual, on account of the change in the date of departure of the mail steamer.

We regret having again to report a very dull and inactive market for all classes of manufactures. Holders have not in any way pressed sales; indeed, most of them hold on firmly to their stocks, and await the expected demand and hoped-for rise in value. But, in the face of recent advices from the outports, few merchants have come forward at the asked prices, and the business of the past ten days has been purely retail, the small transactions entered into establishing a slight concession to buyers.

GREY SHIRTINGS.—About 24,000 pieces of 8.4-lbs. weight have changed hands at Tls. 1.90 *a* 1.97 per piece, and 20,000 pieces of 7-lbs. at Tls. 1.74 *a* 1.77 per piece, the latter figure being for Dewhurst's Eagle Chop. Finest heavy Cloth (10-lbs.) has been in small enquiry, and about 6,000 pieces have found buyers at Tls. 2.85 *a* 2.95 per piece.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—The reported sales are 1,500 pieces 60 reed at Tls. 1.99 *a* 2.00 per piece: 3,000 pieces 64/66 reed *a* Tls. 2.20 per piece, and 1,000 pieces 72 reed at Tls. 2.70 per piece.

T-CLOTHS.—The clearances of these goods have gone on satisfactorily, but there has been little demand for fresh supplies, and the reported sales only amount to—

9,000 pieces ordinary 6lbs.	at Tls.	1.24½ *a* 1.26½.
24,000 Mexican 7lbs	,,	1.56 *a* 1.64
8,500 8lbs. 36 in.	,,	1.82 *a* 1.88
500 9lbs. ,,	,,	2.00

DRILLS.—English makes show a fall in value owing to forced re-sales, and very good 15lbs Cloth has been placed from first hands at Tls. 3.05 per piece. Total sales of this class 12,000 pieces. Dutch goods 13/14 lbs. have found buyers to the extent of 5,000 pieces at Tls. 2.90 *a* 3.12½ per piece. American Cloth has gone into consumption at Tls. 3.39 *a* 3.40, but is now dull of sale at the former price. Sales 2,000 pieces.

JEANS are also lower in price, 3,000 pieces of English having changed hands at Tls. 2.25/6 per piece for 8lbs. Of Dutch 1,800 pieces are reported as sold at Tls. 2.38½ per piece for 8¼lbs. American Cloth is quite out of stock.

SHEETINGS.—Transactions include 2,000 pieces English 15lbs. weight at Tls. 3.10 at 3.20 per piece, and 900 pieces American Cloth at Tls. 3.81 per piece.

The market for Fancy Goods and Woollens offers so few subjects for remark that we merely append a list of sales, noting at the same time that quotations for all classes show no noticeable change since our last.

Blue Handkerchiefs, 2,000 dozen, at 60 cents per dozen.
Chintzes, 2,000 pieces, at Tls. 1.40 *a* 1.60 per piece.
T. Red Shirtings, 2¾ *a* 3lb., 2,000 pieces, at Tls. 2.03 *a* 2.10 per piece.
Camlets, 200 pieces, at Tls. 15.05 per piece.
Long Ells, C.P.H. assorted, 1,000 pieces, at Tls. 5.70 per piece.
S. Stripes, H.H. assorted, 252 pieces, at 62 cents per yard.
Black Lastings, 200 pieces, at Tls. 11 *a* 12 per piece.
Figured Orleans, Tientsin designs, 4,000 pieces, at Tls. 3.90 *a* 4.05 per piece.
Plain Lustres } 1,000 pieces, at Tls. 4.15 per piece.
Black } 500 pieces, at Tls. 4.60 per piece.

In conclusion, it is only necessary to refer to the current quotations given below—(many of which must be regarded as nominal) and to the customary list of stocks—made up to evening of the 18th.

STRAITS PRODUCE AND SUGAR.—SUGAR.—The market continues firm; sales have been freely made without any deduction from the rates last quoted. Imports since the 11th instant shew a total of—White, 13,309 piculs; Brown, 33,009 piculs. Exports—White, 6,703 piculs; Brown, 11,560 piculs.

PEPPER.—Black is unchanged. White—the stock is low and holders ask an advance of 1 tael per picul.

TIN unchanged.

SANDALWOOD is in better enquiry, at Tls. 3.60 to 3.65, principally for Chinkiang.

METALS.—LEAD has suffered a further decline owing to the absence of demand. L. B. has been offered at Tls. 4.55 at Tls. 4.60 for cash.

IRON.—NAIL-ROD.—Again we have to report an absence of transactions. Native dealers are anxious to purchase, but they will not give way to the ideas of importers, who have been strengthened in their originally firm demands, by telegraphic advices of the continuance of a very high range of prices at home. Quotations unaltered.

COALS.—There has been no change to advise in the Coal market since the 10th instant. With the exception of the cargoes from Japan, the arrivals noted below were all to order; rates therefore have remained quite nominal. Cardiff—The market has continued dull, without further sales to report; English—Without transactions or stocks; American—Sales have been made at Tls. 11.7.5 *a* 11.2.5 for part cargoes to arrive, the demand being inactive; Australian—Sydneys have been without arrivals on the market. With no stocks of consequence here, and but little coming forward, the Chinese have continued to offer extreme rates for early supplies. Newcastles have been without animation or sales to report; Japan—Most of the supplies have been placed on the market for Chinese account, being difficult of sale at Tls. 7.0.0 per ton; Formosa—In moderate demand at current rates. Arrivals of all kinds—4,475 Tons.

FREIGHTS.—The demand for vessels to the South has all but ceased, and rates have considerably declined—considerably is scarcely the word, for, only about a month back, the rates offering hence to Swatow were $ 1.10 *a* 1.20 per picul, and now the quotation stands at 20 cents. For the Foochow trade, steamers are chiefly required. Vessels are enquired for to go to Nagasaki and back and Keelung and back, but masters don't care to accept Coal charters. Tonnage is wanted for Tientsin, but no vessels fixed. Present rates are:—Hence to Whampoa, $ 0.20 *a* 0.25 cents per picul; hence to Swatow, $ 0.20 cents per picul; hence to Swatow and back, $ 0.40 *a* 0.45 cents per picul; Newchwang to Swatow, $ 0.45 cents per picul; Chefoo to Swatow, $ 0.40 *a* 0.45 cents per picul; Foochow and back, $ 4.50 per register ton; Nagasaki and back, $ 4.00 per ton Coal; Keelung and back, $ 3.75 *a* 4.00 per ton Coal. The *Hector* is to leave to-day for London.

EXCHANGE on London has again been rather more firm. Bank Paper, 6 months' sight, 6s. 0¾d. *a* 6s. 1d.; to Private buyers, 6s. 1d.; Private and Documentary, 6s. 1½d. On India, Bombay, and Calcutta, Bank paper, Rs. 307½; on Hongkong, Bank paper, demand, 27⅛ dis.; Private, 15 days' sight, 27½ dis.; Mexican dollars, Sh. Tls. 76.625 per 100.

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Spanish Stripes, *C.P.H.*—			
Scarlet	℔ yd.	0.6.8½ to	.....
Dark Blue	,,	0.5.8 ,,	.....
Orange	,,	0.4.5 ,,	.....
Gentian	,,	0.6.1 ,,	.....
Green	,,	0.5.5 ,,	.....
Ash	,,	0.6.5 ,,	.....
White	,,	0.6.0 ,,	.....
Purple	,,	0.4.8 ,,	0.5.0
Black	,,	0.6.0 ,,	.....
Brown	,,	0.5.0 ,,	.....
Long Ells, *C.P.H.*—			
Scarlet	℔ pc.	6.4.0 to	.....
Dark Blue	,,	5.3.0 ,,	.....
Orange	,,	4.2.0 ,,	.....
Gentian	,,	4.7.0 ,,	.....
Green	,,	5.4.0 ,,	.....
Purple	,,	5.0.0 ,,	.....
Black	,,	5.0.0 ,,	.....
Camlets, *C.P.H.*—*S.S.*			
Scarlet	℔ pc.	15.6.5 to	.....
Dark Blue	,,	15.5.0 ,,	.....
Orange	,,	14.0.0 ,,	.....
Gentian	,,	15.8.0 ,,	.....
Green	,,	13.8.0 ,,	.....
White	,,	13.0.0 ,,	.....
Purple	,,	13.5.0 ,,	.....
Black	,,	12.2.5 ,,	.....

Estimated stocks to the evening of the 18th April 1872 :—

Grey Shirtings	2,498,600	pieces.
T.-Cloths	1,067,300	,,
White Shirtings	237,400	,,
Drills,—English	35,900	,,
American	14,900	,,
Dutch	81,200	,,
Jeans,—English	52,900	,,
American	800	,,
Dutch	?	,,
Sheetings,—English	31,000	,,
American	16,900	,,
Dutch	Nil	,,
Dyed Shirtings	7,300	,,
Spotted do. (White)	11,100	,,
Ditto do. (Dyed)	8,700	,,
Brocades,—White	4,000	,,
Dyed	23,600	,,
Chintzes	102,600	,,
Damasks	6,200	,,
Turkey Reds	30,600	,,
Velvets	500	,,
Velveteens	25,100	,,
Handkerchiefs	105,000	doz.
Muslins	7,400	pieces.
Dimities	15,600	,,
Spanish Stripes	18,400	,,
Medium Cloth &c	28,200	,,
Camlets (English)	24,600	,,
(Continental)	1,200	,,
Long Ells	112,000	,,
Lastings	15,000	,,
Crape Lastings	15,000	,,
Lustres & Orleans, Plain, Figured, and Craped	119,400	,,

The above stocks are exclusive of unpublished cargoes inwards per *Oberon* and per strs. *Yangtsze* and *Africa* from London, and of sundry re-exports to date not yet published.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

Exchange on London 6 m/s Bank Bills 6s. 0¾*d.* ℔ Tl.

COTTON PIECE GOODS:		*T.m.c.*	*T.m.c*
***G. E.* Grey Shirtings,**			
38½ yds. 39 in. 7lbs.	℔ pc.	1.7.4 to	1.7.7
8½ to 8½ lbs.	,,	1.8.8 ,,	1.9.7
9 lbs.	per	2.3.0 *a*	2.5.0
9 10/12 lbs.	,,	2.7.5 ,,	2.8.5
***G. E.* White Shirtings.**			
40 yds, 36 in. 56 Reed	℔ pc.	1.8.0 ,,	1.8.5
60 reed	,,	1.9.5 ,,	2.0.0
64 to 66 reed	,,	2.0.5 ,,	2.2.0
72 reed	,,	2.6.2 ,,	2.7.0
American Drills,—			
40 yds. 30 in. 15lbs....per piece		3.3.0 ,,	3.4.0
American Jeans,—			
30 yds. 30 in. 8½lbs...per piece		(no stock)	
American Sheetings,—			
40 yds. 40 in. 15lbs...per piece		3.8.0 ,,	3.9.0
English Drills,—			
40 yds. 30in. 14*a*15lbs. per piece		3.0.0 ,,	3.0.8
English Jeans, 8lbs....	,,	2.2.4 ,,	2.2.8
Dutch Drills,—			
30inch. 40 yds.....per piece		2.9.0 ,,	3.1.0
Dutch Jeans,—			
30 inch. 30 yds.....per piece		2.3.5 ,,	2.4.2
T-Cloths—6lbs., 24			
yds.32 in. Ordinary...per piece		1.2.0 ,,	1.2.6
7 lbs., do. do. ...	,,	1.3.8 ,,	1.4.6
6 lbs. Mex. .....per piece		1.4.0 ,,	1.4.8
7 lbs. ,, ...	,,	1.5.5 ,,	1.6.7
6 to 8¼ lbs.	,,	1.8.0 ,,	1.9.0
	X X	2.2.2½ ,,	.....
Handkerchiefs, Blue 28in.	℔ dz.	0.5.8 ,,	0.6.3
Brown	,,	0.5.0 ,,	0.5.5
White Figured Shirtings	℔ pc.	2.2.0 ,,	2.3.0
Dyed	,,	2.7.0 ,,	2.8.0
Brocades—			
White 40 yds	℔ pc.	2.2.0 ,,	2.3.2½
Dyed	,,	2.7.5 ,,	2.9.0
Damasks, Dyed, 40 yds.	,,	4.8.0 ,,	5.0.0
Gentian Shirtings	,,	2.5.0 ,,	2.6.5
Chintz—			
Assorted	℔ pc.	1.3.0 ,,	1.6.5
Blue and Brown	,,	1.1.5 ,,	1.2.5
Scarlet	,,	1.4.5 ,,	1.7.5
Turkey Reds, 24 yds. 3lbs.	,,	1.9.0 ,,	2.1.0
Do. Best	,,	2.2.5 ,,	2.6.0
Velvets—			
Black, 22 in.	℔ yd.	0.2.2½ ,,	0.2.5
Velveteens—			
Black, 18 in.	,,	0.1.0 ,,	0.1.9
26 in.	,,	0.1.6 ,,	0.1.0
Dimities, 12 yds. 37 in.	℔ pc.	1.1.0 ,,	1.3.3
Muslins, 12 yds. 42 in.	,,	1.0.0 ,,	1.2.0
Camlets, English—			
S S	,,	14.5.0 ,,	15.5.0
G G	,,	15.5.0 ,,	.....
S S, G	,,	15.0.5 ,,	.....
Medium Broad and Habit			
Cloth	,,	0.7.5 ,,	1.5.0
Spanish Stripes	℔ yd.	0.5.7 ,,	0.6.3
T. T.-B	,,	0.6.3 ,,	.....
Long Ells—			
Scarlet, 24 yds. H H	℔ pc.	6.3.0 ,,	6.3.5
,, C P H	,,	6.4.0 ,,	.....
Assorted, H H	,,	5.5.0 ,,	5.6.5
,, C P H	,,	5.6.5 ,,	5.7.0
,, G G	,,	5.6.5 ,,	.....
Lastings, 30 yds.	,,	9.5.0 ,,	12.0.0
Crape Lastings, 30 yds.	,,	7.0.0 ,,	7.5.0
Crape Lustres	,,	3.8.0 ,,	4.5.0
Orleans—			
Figured, 30 yds.	℔ pc.	3.8.5 ,,	4.1.5
Do. do. Newest designs	,,	4.8.0 ,,	5.0.0
Do. "Spot" Patterns	,,	4.2.5 ,,	4.7.0
Iron—			
Nail Rod small sizes	℔ pl.	3.1.5 ,,	3.2.0
Fair to good assortments.	,,	2.9.0 ,,	3.1.0
Hoop	,,	2.5.0 ,,	2.9.0
Flat	,,	2.8.0 ,,	3.0.0
Round	,,	2.8.0 ,,	3.2.0
Lead L. B.	,,	4.5.0 ,,	4.6.5
Common	,,	4.5.0 ,,	.....
Tin Plates	℔ box	5.5.0 ,,	5.7.5
Steel	℔ tub	2.7.5 ,,	2.8.0
Flints	℔ pl.	0.4.0 ,,	0.5.0
Window Glass	℔ box	2.0.0 ,,	2.2.0
Pepper—			
Black	℔ pl.	9.0.0 *a*	9.5.0
White	,,	16.0.0 ,,	.....
Betel Nut—			
Cochin China	℔ pl	2.5.0 ,,	3.0.0
Singapore	,,	1.8.0 ,,	2.4.0
Sandal Wood—			
Best picked	℔ pl.	3.6.0 ,,	3.6.5
South Sea Island	,,	3.2.0 ,,	.....
Malabar	,,	12.0.0 ,,	14.0.0
Tin—Straits	℔ pl	24.0.0 *a*	26.0.0
Malacca	,,	29.0.0 ,,	31.0.0
Sugar—			
Black, Swatow & Amoy	℔ pl.	2.1.0 ,,	2.4.5
Formosa	,,	2.1.0 ,,	2.4.0
Brown Hainan	,,	2.8.0 ,,	3.0.0
Formosa & Amoy	,,	2.6.0 ,,	.....
Swatow	,,	3.0.0 ,,	3.2.0
Canton	,,	2.6.0 ,,	3.0.0
Manila	,,	2.8.0 ,,	3.0.0
White, common to fair	,,	3.5.0 ,,	5.0.0
medium	,,	5.5.0 ,,	6.0.0
fine to finest	,,	6.5.0 ,,	7.5.0
Coals—Cargo quotations from ship			
Cardiff	℔ ton.	13.0.0 to	.....
English	,,	11.0.0 ,,	.....
American	,,	12..50 ,,	13.00
Sydney	,,	12.5.0 ,,	.....
Newcastle	,,	11.0.0 ,,	.....
Japan (Karatz)	,,	7.0.0 ,,	.....
Formosa	,,	7.0.0 ,,	.....

OPIUM.—Owing to the alteration in the time for departure of the mails there is but a short interval since our last, during which Malwa has been in fair enquiry, but in Bengal drug there has been but little doing.

Malwa was last quoted Tls. 445 per picul for good quality drug with 1½ catties allowance. Sales have been made at this rate with two catties allowance. The lowness of the rate has induced buyers to come forward, and some holders have met the demand freely; the market, however, closes somewhat firmer, at Tls. 445 per picul, and with better advices from the outports we should see an advance in rates. The estimated stock is 2,804 chests, of which 800 chests is bargained opium.

Patna.—Closing quotations in our last were for old Tls. 498 cash, new Tls. 490/92 cash, and Tls. 487 time. In consequence of advices having been received of a decline in rates both at Calcutta and Hongkong, this market has again given way, and but little business has been done. Some few sales were made at Tls. 472 for new, and Tls. 482 for old. The market, however, is again firmer, and we now quote new at Tls. 476, old Tls. 486 for cash.

Benares was last quoted, old Tls. 478, new Tls. 481. Only a very moderate business doing in this description. Closing rates are, old Tls. 461, new Tls. 468. The stock of *Patna* and *Benares* is estimated at 1,720 chests.

Persian and *Turkey.*—No enquiry.

Stock on 10th April	3,581	1,676	5,257
Receipts since	85½	301	386½
Total...	3,666½	1,977	5,643½
Deliveries from 10th to 19th April	862½	257	1,119½
Stock at this date	2,804	1,720	4,524

Bargained Opium 800 chests.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—No settlements of Tea have been reported since our issue of the 11th instant, and no information of a nature sufficiently reliable to be published has yet reached us regarding the new crop. The Export to Great Britain has received a slight addition by the cargo of the s.s. *Priam* (sailed 11th instant.)

Our Export to date compared with that of last season is as follows:—

To Great Britain	Black	8,135,000	lbs.	Excess.
Do.	Green	79,000	,,	Decrease.
To America	Black	1,321,000	,,	Excess.
Do.	Green	2,000,000	,,	,,

BLACK.—No settlements. Stock 230 chests.

GREEN.—A small chop of Common Shanghai packed is said to have been purchased at Tls. 25½ but the settlement is not yet reported. Stock 700 half-chest Shanghai packed.

Export to Great Britain is as under—

	1871-72.		1870-71.
BLACK	*72,605,839 lbs.	...	62,470,329 lbs.
GREEN	8,260,285 ,,	...	8,339,220 ,,
	80,866,124 lbs.	...	70,809,549 lbs.
Export to United States and Canada—			
BLACK	1,940,204 lbs.	...	618,877 lbs.
GREEN	20,503,266 ,,	...	18,502,946 ,,
	22,443,470 lbs.	...	19,121,823 lbs.

* In these figures the cargo of the *Tchihatchoff*, to Odessa, is included—2,000,000 lbs.

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SILK.—Latest telegrams from London bring the same unsatisfactory news of the silk market, quoting No. 3 Tsatlees 28s. 0d. ; Red Peacocks 25s. 0d. Indeed Canton silks seem now to have the preference over ours, owing to the high cost and mixed quality of the latter, this season. We trust, however, that the Chinese will be made aware of the fact, and give more attention to the preparation of their silks next season.

Only nine days have elapsed since our last report, and little has been done in silk during the interval, say about 300 bales—nearly all Szechuens.

The season may be considered as closed, the only arrivals being Szechuens, transhipped from Hankow.

Our unsold stock is estimated at barely 200 bales—chiefly faulty and odd parcels.

QUOTATIONS.

	Taels per picul.	Sterling Cost per lb. laid down in London at Exchange per Tael.		Francs p. kilo. laid down in Lyons at Exchange		Telegraphic London value per lb. 17th April.			
		s. d.	s. d.	Fr.	Fr.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Tsatlee,—Chop No. 1	None	.....		.....		29	6	*a* 30	0
„ „ 2	do.	.....		.....		28	6	*a* 29	0
„ „ 3	do.	.....		.....		27	6	*a* 28	0
„ „ 3½	do.	.....		.....		26	6	*a* 27	0
Ordinary No. 3½ and *Chop* No. 4	do.	.....		.....		26	0	*a* 26	6
Ordinary No. 4	.....	.....		.....		25	0	*a* 25	6
„ „ 5 & com.	.....	.....		.....		21	6	*a* 23	6
Karshing / *Taysaam* Chop No. 1	None	.....		.....		25	0	*a* 26	0
„ „ 2	do.	.....		.....		23	6	*a* 24	0
„ „ 3	.....	.....		.....		22	0	*a* 22	6
„ „ 4, 5 & com.	.....	.....		.....		19	0	*a* 21	0
Chin Cum / *& Coarse* / *Taysaams* No. 1	None	.....		.....		None			
„ 2	do.	.....		.....		19	0	*a* 19	6
„ 3	do.	.....		.....		17	6	*a* 18	6
„ 4, & com.	do.	.....		.....		16	0	*a* 17	6
Twenfa, and *Hainings*, Chop No. 1	do.	.....		.....		24	0	*a* 24	6
„ „ 2	.....	.....		.....		23	0	*a* 23	6
„ „ 3	.....	.....		.....		22	0	*a* 22	6
„ 4 & com.	.....	.....		.....		19	6	*a* 21	0
Hangchow Tsatlee	None	.....		.....		22	0	*a* 23	0
Laeyongs (Skeins)	.....	.....		.....		16	6	*a* 18	6
Sewhings (Taysaam long reel)	None	.....		.....		18	0	*a* 19	6
Throwns. (Trams.)	do.	.....		.....		22	6	*a* 24	0
Re-reeled Hainings	.....	.....		.....		26	0	*a* 27	6
Do. Tsatlees	.....	.....		.....		24	6	*a* 27	0
Szechuens, fair to fine	.....	.....		.....		17	0	*a* 21	0
Do. common	.....	.....		.....		12	0	*a* 13	6

The P. & O. steamer "Behar" has 60 bales engaged, and the "Hector," for London, 25 bales.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

We have had an unusually small mail, at rates a little over our last, quotations closing steady.

On London— Per Tael.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight 6s. 0¾d. *a* 6s. 1d.
Credits, „ „ 6s. 1d. *a* 6s. 1¼d.
Doc. Bills, 6 months' sight...6s. 1¼d. *a* 6s. 1½d.

On Calcutta—
Bank Bills, 3 days' sight...Rs.—308

On Bombay—
Bank Bills, 3 days' sight...Rs.—308

On Hongkong—
Bank Bills, demand.....26¾ ⅌ cent. disct.
Private, 15 days' sight—27¼.

BULLION.

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 167.50 per bar of 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

BAR SILVER.—Tls. 111.25 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—76.60 ; CAROLUS—78.50.

COPPER CASH.—1,620 per Tael.

LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS.

From 1st June 1871 to 20th April, 1872.

Adamson, Bell and Co.	1,176
Blain and Co.	60
Barnet and Co.	1,647
Birley, Worthington and Co.	1,298
Birt & Co.	551
Borntraeger and Co.	231
Bourjau, Hubener and Co.	273
Bovet, Brothers and Co.	496
Bower, Hanbury and Co.	1,845
Brand, Brothers and Co.	2,039
Bull, Purdon and Co	32
Butterfield & Swire	744
Essex and Co.	1,439
Fogg & Co.	527
Findlay, Wade and Co.	120
Gamwell, F. R.	808
Gibb, Livingston and Co.	1,692
Gilman and Co.	2,519
Heard, Augustine, and Co.	818
Helbling, J. C. and Co.	402
Hogg, Brothers	1,014
Jardine, Matheson and Co.	766
Jarvie, John, and Co.	2,019
Lacroix Cons. & Co.	1,983
Lindsay & Head	126
Maertens, A. H.	583
Milsom and Tod,	1,250
Nachtrieb, A., and Co.	1,568
Pila and Co.	827
Pustau, Wm. and Co. Co.	134
Reiss and Co.	1,412
Robison, J. S.	56
Russell and Co.	908
Sassoon, David, Sons and Co.	1,987
Scheibler, Matthaei and Co.	332
Shaw, Brothers and Co.	1,188
Siemssen and Co.	436
Skeggs, C. J. and Co.	4,425
Telge Nolting & Co.	237
Textor and Co.	2,646
Thorne, Brothers and Co.	611
Turner & Co.	297
Vaucher Freres	18
Westall, Brand and Co.	478
Wright Burkill and Co.	642
Sundries	4,601
Total Bales	49,261

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

SHARE MARKET

Stock.	Shares	Paid Up.	Dividend	Closing Quotation.
	£	£	£	£
Banks.				
Agra Bank		10	8 p.c.	7½ Noml.
Comptoir d'Escte. de Paris	20	20	5½ p.c.	..
Chartd. Bk. of India, Autr. & Ch.	20	20	6 p.c.	14 Noml.
Chartd. Mer. Bk. of India, London and China	25	25	6 p.c.	25 Noml.
Oriental Bank	£25	£25	12 p.c.	45 „
H'kong and S'hai Bank,....Old	$125	125	12 p.c.	63 ⅌ prm. sales
Do. do. New		100	12 p.c.	60 „ „ firm.
Steamer Cos.	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.
S. S. N. Co. Stock	100	100	12 p.c.	133 sales.
„ Scrip 1871		20		26 „
Union S. N. Co.	100	100	12 p.c.	97-102 cah sls
North-China Str. Co.	100	100		100-106 Jne „ 67 sellers.
China Sea Saigon & Strts. S. S. Co.	$100	50		10 ⅌ disct.
China and Straits S. N. Co.	100	2		25 „ „
Docks.				Tl.
Shanghai Dock Co.	Tl. 500	Tl. 500	4 p.c.	180 buyers.
Pootung Dock Co.	3,000	3,000	None.	1500 Noml.
Gas				
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	100	12 p.c.	Tl. 147 sales.
French Gas Co.	50	50	10 p.c.	63 firm.
H'kong and China Gas Co. Limited	£10	£10	10 p.c.	$ 65
Insurance.				
China Traders' Co. Limited	1,000	1,000	475 p. sh.	$ 1506 prm.
North-China Insce. Co Old	Tls. 1,000	Tl. 200	Trienn'l	110 prm.
Do. do. New	1,000	Tl. 360	Do.	175 „ sales
Union Insce. Socy. of Canton	$5,000	1,000	Trienn'l	1,400 prm.
Y'tze Insce. Assn.	Tl. 500	Tl. 500	15 p.c.	Tl. 320 „
China & Japan Marine Insce. Co.	500	100	12 p.c.	46 „
Chinese Ins. Co. Limited	$1,500	200	....	$ 110 „
H'kong Fire Insce. Co. Limited	$1,000	200	12 p.c. & $21.5 Shs	„ 320 „
Victoria do.	500	100	12 p.c.	„ 64 „
China Fire Insce. Co. Limited	500	100	12 p.c.	„ 56 „
Miscellaneous.				
S. T. & Lighter Co.	Tl. 350	Tl. 850	7 p.c	Tl. 400
Hongkew & Shai. Wharf Co.	100	100		Tl. 55 „
Shai. and Pootung Fndry and Em. Co.	1000	100		101 pr share
Soochow Bridge Co.	100	100	15 p.c. & bonus.	200 Noml.
S'hai Racket Club	120	120	5 p.c.	80 „
Recreation Fund	$50		None.	20 „
Bridge of Boats (Ningpo)	500	500	12 p.c.	410 „

J. P. BISSET & Co.
Sharebrokers.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON,
Having closed their Indian AGENCIES, and decided to Ship

ONLY TO THE TRADE,

and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms

Priced LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits, will in future be protected by a

PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE,

duly registered, bearing their Signature.

Trial Shipments are suggested.

o-a-f 6no-72 64 6th November, 1871.

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THE

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This weekly edition of the Pall Mall Gazette is specially prepared for the convenience of persons resident in the remoter districts of Great Britain, on the Continent, America, India, China, Australia, and other distant places. It has now been in existence for more than three years, and has thoroughly justified the intentions and expectations of the Publishers. Its circulation in London is not great; but it is sent in large numbers into country houses at home, while its sale in India, America, and the Colonies is very considerable, and is constantly increasing. In short, its circulation is larger than that of any similar Journal, one only excepted.

This is probably accounted for by the circumstance that while the character of its writing is like that of the *Saturday Review*, the *Spectator*, and similar journals, the range and variety of its observation are greater. This will be seen by the fact that, on an average computation, each number published last year contained five leading articles, sixteen papers on various topics of interest (social, commercial, political, literary, and artistic), several important letters from abroad, four reviews, and forty-one "Occasional Notes" or paragraph comments on as many of the passing topics of the day. These, with the Summary of News, from a paper unequalled in abundance and variety of matter. As to its excellence the reputation of the Pall Mall Gazette speaks sufficiently. It may be added, perhaps, that the PALL MALL BUDGET is handsomely printed, in large clear type.

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Office—2 Northumberland Street, Strand, London.

o-a-f 27ju 11th April, 1872.

27ju 26 11th April, 1872.

A NEW HAT FOR CIVILIANS

Has been introduced by

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Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the

AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS,

Which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all residents in hot climates.

THE NEW HAT has the advantage of the CHAMBER PRINCIPLE,

combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

Are also Sole Manufacturers of the

INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER.

Manufactory—24, GT. CHARLOTTE ST., BLACKFRIARS, S.E.;

Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

LONDON.

o-a-f 6jy-72 49 July 7th, 1871.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper*, and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

3ap-73 20 3rd April, 1872.

MUNTZ'S

METAL SHEATHING & SHEETS.

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Registered Trade Mark—

All genuine Muntz's Metal is stamped as above the weight per square foot in ounces is stamped in the centre, outside figures are changed annually.

28ap 30 April 29th, 1871.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion;

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,

Chemists; London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents in Shanghai:—

Messrs. Watson, Cleave & Co.
" J. Llewellyn & Co.

22ja-73 14 22nd Feb., 1872.

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BY THE USE OF

Health for a Shilling,

If your *Liver* be sluggish take Holloway's Pills. Should your *Stomach* be deranged, these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm. Is your *Blood* impure? here again is your remedy.

In the hand-to-hand struggle for existence, in the present day, good health is every thing; when it is lacking all enjoyment is excluded, and competency is too often reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying, digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably adapted for restoring soundness to invalids, whose functions are so feebly or irregularly performed that life itself seems most precarious. The Stomach has its many maladies removed by a judicious use of the Pills,—the torpid Liver is roused by them to active secretion,—the Kidneys are kindly encouraged to greater activity,—the Bowels are gently stimulated, and every other organ subserving digestion is placed at its natural standard and better fitted for its duties.

The old, the young, the rich, the poor, whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer from the consequences arising from over indulgence at the table or otherwise, will find that, if health can possibly be restored, these patent Pills (taken according to the printed irection) will prove their infallibility.

The Friend to all,

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Has there ever been a malignant sore, an old ulcer, or a wound of any kind to which this unrivalled "Heal all" has been applied in vain; "certainly not", answer grateful thousands. Even those ulcerous sores arising from nameless causes which sap the very existence of the young and strongest, and which a course of Mercury can never cure, always yield to the influence of this renowed Ointment, when perseveringly used in conjunction with the Pills.

For aches or pains, contracted and stiff joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter often settle upon the chest, producing fatal consequences) let the afflicted parts be effectually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt in into meat, and a certain cure will only be a question of time and patience.

tf 41 1870.

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" " " 6 " " 5 "
" " " 3 " " 3 "

tf 1049 Shanghai, 11th April, 1872.

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